

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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FINANCE MINISTER SEES ECONOMIC NADIR LATE 1987

OWO60445 Tokyo KYODO in English 0435 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 6 KYODO -- Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Tuesday the Japanese economy would bottom-out in the latter half of the 1987 if economic policies are pursued properly.

Miyazawa told a press conference following a morning cabinet session that his ministry is planning to make front-loaded execution of public works projects in the fiscal 1987 budget to boost the economy as it did in the current fiscal year. He said Japan's economic prospects in the first half are not bright and expressed worry about the employment situation.

Japan carried out a record 77.4 percent of public works spending in the first half of the current fiscal year, ending in March.

Asked about the foreign exchange rate level, Miyazawa indicated a 170 yen per U.S. dollar level is appropriate for Japan, saying he wants the value of the yen to decline to reflect the current fundamental conditions of the Japanese economy.

Miyazawa said "Japan's monetary situation has been relaxed enough," and added he does not think interest rates should be further cut as the current official rate of 3.0 percent is already a postwar low. "The U.S. Administration says U.S. trade deficits would be reduced this year, and that would surely correct the foreign exchange level," Miyazawa said, showing hope for a lower value of the yen.

MITI'S TAMURA ORDERS REGIONAL TRADE REALIGNMENT

OWO60639 Tokyo KYODO in English 0632 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 6 KYODO -- Minister of International Trade and Industry Hajime Tamura said Tuesday he has ordered the establishment of industrial base readjustment funds at nine regions throughout the country in the next fiscal year's budget to promote realignment of the nation's economic structure.

The new funds will be divided among Japan's nine economic blocks, with each block getting two to three billion yen in long-term low interest loans for investing from regional financial institutions and gas and electric power companies, Tamura told reporters after a cabinet meeting.

The specifics of the new funds have yet to be decided, but they are intended to aid regional projects and research and development into new business areas in regions where hard-hit small- and medium-sized export firms are located.

Tetsuo Kondo, director of Japan's Economic Planning Agency, said since structural adjustment is a problem that has to be tackled this year, the agency wants to revamp its organization in order to better promote the policy.

Kondo obtained Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's approval of the plan, he told reporters.

He said most of the important people within the agency currently come from the Ministry of Finance. That is something that is not advisable, he added.

WATANABE TO HEAD DELEGATION FOR TALKS ON SDI

OWO20741 Tokyo KYODO in English 0726 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 2 KYODO -- The third round of Japan-U.S. negotiations for a government-to-government agreement on Japan's participation in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) research phase will be held in Washington in mid-January, government sources said Friday.

The Japanese mission will be headed by Makoto Watanabe, the Foreign Ministry's deputy director general of North American Affairs Bureau.

The agreement is for establishing a concrete framework which will enable private Japanese enterprises to participate in the "Star Wars" research without difficulty.

Problems concerning the right to results of research conducted by the Japanese and how that right can be utilized will be focal issues in the negotiations, the source said.

The two sides agreed in principle during two previous meetings that details of the agreement on SDI participation will be made public and no new Japanese law for ensuring military secrecy will be established, the sources said.

The Japanese Government decided in September to take part in the research phase of the space-based antimissile defense system.

The U.S. has similar agreements with Britain, West Germany, Israel and Italy, but details have not been released.



O KUK-YOL SUPPORTS NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE PROPOSAL

SK030314 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Press statement issued by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee of the DPRK and chief of General Staff of the KPA, in Pyongyang on 2 January -- read by announcer]

[Text] Entertaining the feeling of endless honor to uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the Republic, all the Korean people find it difficult to restrain their great excitement and joy upon hearing the respected and beloved leader's historic policy speech. In addition to comprehensively integrating the chuche revolutionary theory on the complete victory of socialism and unfolding a brilliant blueprint for socialist construction in our country, the great leader in the historical policy speech elucidated a most rational way toward achieving peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Having once again clearly delineated the principles to which the government of the Republic should consistently adhere in the struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification, the great leader in the policy speech elucidated a new nation-saving way to arrange North-South high-level political and military talks as an immediate step for achieving peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

I enthusiastically support and welcome the proposal elucidated by the great leader to hold North-South high-level political and military talks recognizing this proposal as a most rational and practical nation-saving step for alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and for achieving a breakthrough for peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The key to achieving a breakthrough today for the fatherland's reunification in the current situation is to alleviate the state of keen political confrontation and military tension at the earliest possible date and to create an atmosphere of true trust among the people.

Alleviating the state of keen political confrontation and military tension between the North and South on the Korean peninsula and creating an atmosphere of trust among the people are the most urgent problem that should be preferentially resolved to achieve peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Without alleviating the state of political confrontation and military tension between the North and South, we can neither take an affirmative step to achieve peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country nor smoothly hold and conduct any dialogue and negotiations whatsoever to improve relations between the North and South and to peacefully achieve the country's reunification. Because of this, under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party, we have exerted every possible effort to alleviate tension in the country and to guarantee durable peace.

In order to take a step of alleviation [wanhwa chochi] between the North and South in the military sector, last year we initiatively took a step to stop military exercises, advanced a proposal for holding talks among persons in military authority, and took an epochal step of mobilizing more than 150,000 KPA soldiers for socialist construction. However, while traversing the road of confrontation and war against our effort for peace, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities increased the military capability in South Korea; staged large-scale military exercises, such as "Team Spirit," in succession to attack us; and continuously kicked up various military provocation rackets.

Not satisfied with the act of turning South Korea into the largest nuclear armory in the Far East, in which more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed, they have frantically accelerated preparatory work for a nuclear war by continuously introducing into South Korea various nuclear delivery means, including Lance missiles, and by building nuclear armories.

If we do not prevent such war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities as those that were frantically conducted after the multilateral North-South dialogues were suspended, a war could be touched off once again on the Korean peninsula. If so, this war would expand into a global thermonuclear war, imposing great disasters on our people and mankind. Accordingly, alleviating the state of political confrontation and military tension on the Korean peninsula constitutes an urgent and immediate task that should be settled without delay. The problem of eliminating the state of political and military confrontation between the North and South can only be resolved by holding North-South high-level political and military talks as elucidated by the great leader. If we hold North-South high-level political and military talks and if we discuss the immediate step of alleviating tension, such as reducing the military capability, stopping the arms race, turning the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone, and stopping large-scale military exercises, along with taking the step of eliminating the state of political confrontation, we will be able to alleviate the state of tension on the Korean peninsula. In particular, if we increase the authority of the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission, if we form a neutral activities of both sides in the Demilitarized Zone, we will be able to carry out the work of alleviating the state of military tension in a fair, just, and effective manner.

In view of the requirements of the current situation, of the rationality and appropriateness of the method of talks, and of the practical nature of contents to be discussed at talks, the proposal elucidated by the great leader to hold North-South high-level political and military talks is a most just nation-saving measure. If this proposal is implemented, confrontation and the danger of war will disappear between the North and South; an atmosphere of national unity and peace will be created; North-South dialogue will be held successfully in various sectors; and this dialogue will be developed into the supreme-level talks between the North and South. If this proposal bears good results, we will be able to open a broad way toward resolving the question of the country's reunification by gathering the consensus of all the people and by using the method of establishing a confederal republic where the North and South will never engulf the opposite side and will never be engulfed.

The new nation-saving proposal elucidated by the great leader clearly shows the sincere effort of our party and the government of the Republic to resolve the question of peace and the reunification of the country through dialogue and negotiations.

Accordingly, I believe that if the South Korean authorities truly want to eliminate the present state of confrontation between the North and South and to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of the country, they should naturally show an affirmative response to the proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks. The South Korean authorities have no ground or excuse whatsoever for opposing this proposal because our new proposal has no collateral conditions and because we said that if the proposal to be advanced by the South Korean side at North-South high-level political and military talks contributes to alleviating the political and military situation between the North and South, we will readily and jointly discuss this proposal. The South Korean authorities would have to realize that if they ignore or oppose the proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks and if they continuously traverse the road of straining the situation with the United States, just as they did in the past, they will never be able to avoid greater denunciation from all the Korean people and from the peace-loving people of the world and will only bring about the consequence of expediting their self-destruction. We will exert patient efforts to implement the proposal elucidated by the great leader to hold North-South high-level political and military talks.

[Dated] 2 January 1987, Pyongyang

Chong Chun-ki's Support

SK030407 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Press statement issued by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, on 2 January in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] The historic policy speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the First Session of the Eighth SPA is now evoking great consensus and welcome from the entire Korean people and the broad political and social circles of the world. The great leader's policy speech is an immortal encyclopedic work concerning the complete victory of socialism and the construction of communism, and is a great programmatic work concerning peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In his policy speech, the respected and beloved leader not only gave a perfect and scientific answer to the fundamental problems arising in socialist and communist construction, but also clearly elucidated all problems, from the present problem arising in carrying out the cause of reunifying the country to the problem of its ultimate solution. The great leader reconfirmed the fundamental position and principles which the government of the Republic should consistently maintain in solving the problem of reunifying the country, the most reasonable method of reunifying the country, and the methods to realize it. He clearly set forth the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks as a new measure for national salvation to find a way out of the present difficult situation and to effect a breakthrough for peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our new proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks is the embodiment of the line of national unity and the reunification of the country which the government of the Republic has consistently maintained, and it is another clear evidence of our effort for peace.



The North-South high-level political and military talks proposed by the great leader contains the respected and beloved leader's ideal of warm love for the country and the nation and his peace-loving will to ease tension on the Korean peninsula prevailing today by all means and to create an atmosphere for dialogue and peace so as to realize the peaceful reunification of the country independently by the united strength of the nation. Since the time when the country was divided, the respected and beloved leader has elucidated the nature of the problem of reunifying the country to be a problem of establishing national sovereignty on the basis of the entire country, eliminating distrust and confrontation between the North and the South, and realizing national unity, and clearly set forth that the country should be reunified independently through national unity. He proclaimed the principle of grand national unity, as well as the principle of independent and peaceful reunification, as the basic principle of the reunification of the country, and has taught the method to achieve the cause of reunifying the country by the entire Korean people firmly uniting themselves regardless of differences in ideologies, ideals, systems, parties, and factions.

On the basis of his insight that the distrust between the North and South, which is harmful to national unity, originates mainly from military confrontation, the great leader has elucidated many reasonable proposals to eliminate this and had many steps of initiative taken. On the basis of his scientific analysis that the distrust between the North and South at present is attributable mainly to the state of political and military confrontation and that it depends largely upon the effort of those holding real political and military power of both sides to solve this and create an atmosphere of trust, the great leader has put forward a proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks.

The acute state of confrontation between the North and South today has a bearing on the unprecedentedly vicious commotions of political confrontation, as well as on the military confrontation against our Republic by the United States and the South Korean authorities. Under the instigation of the United States, the South Korean persons in authority are frenziedly conducting an anticommunist smear campaign inspiring distrust and hostility against us, slandering and defaming us by fabricating a nonsensical lie that our peaceful construction of the Kungangsan power plant is designed for a flooding invasion operation. They are harshly suppressing the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean students and people for independence, branding it as procommunist.

Under circumstances in which misunderstanding and distrust are increasing between the fellow countrymen and in which national unity can hardly be realized because of the maneuvers of the South Korean persons in authority whose state policy is to regard us as an enemy and oppose us, it is a more urgent task than anything else to bring an end to the state of political confrontation as well as the state of military tension between the North and South. Therefore, it is the urgent demand of the prevailing situation to hold North-South high-level political and military talks today and to discuss there the measures to ease political confrontation as well as the steps to bring an end to military tension between the North and South. This is an essential task to realize the reunification of the country independently by the united strength of the nation.

The proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks which the great leader has elucidated shows the invariable effort of our party and the government of the Republic to check hostility and war and ensure unity and harmony between the fellow countrymen, no matter how complicated the environment they may be placed in.



If this proposal is realized, the long closed barrier between the North and South will be done away with, an atmosphere for trust and harmony will be created, the North-South dialogue which is being suspended will be resumed, and, further, the highest-level talks will also be held, thereby solving the fundamental problems for the reunification of the country. Therefore, I warmly welcome and actively support the new proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks which has been made by the great leader because it is the most reasonable and realistic measure for national salvation to ease tension in Korea at present and to effect a breakthrough for peace and peaceful reunification.

The attitude toward the proposal for the North-South high-level political and military talks is a touchstone to determine who truly desires dialogue, alleviation of tension, and peace, and who truly pursues confrontation, tension, and war.

I maintain that if the South Korean persons in authority truly wish to bring an end to confrontation and tension between the North and South and desire peace and the peaceful reunification of country, they should positively respond to the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks.

[Dated] 2 January 1987, Pyongyang

1 JANUARY NODONG SINMUN NEW YEAR EDITORIAL

SK030021 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 31 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 1 January editorial: "Let Us Energetically Accelerate the All-out March in the New Year on the Road Illuminated by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song"]

[Text] The hopeful new year of 1987, a year which will be most significant in the history of our fatherland, has dawned. Our people are now greeting in the new year putting up another brilliant milestone on the proud road on which they are marching vigorously under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

We are now entering the New Year's solemn combat amid the emotion-charged environment in which we have invariably upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the post of president of the Republic and accepted the leader's historic policy speech. Because of this, the entire country is filled with unending strong feelings and joy as well as with a surging political atmosphere. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's delivery of the historic speech entitled "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" to the First Session of the Eighth SPA, held immediately before the arrival of the new year, is an epochal event of great significance in terms of our developing revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech is an immortal classic document which has freshly developed and enriched the communist revolutionary theory of our era with unique thoughts, theories, and these based on the chuche idea as well as a great militant banner designed to advance the revolutionary cause and consummate it to the end. The speech has fully summed up all kinds of theoretical and practical problems arising at present in achieving the complete victory of socialism, including such issues as creating a classless society after eliminating all class differences and laying a socialist material and technological foundation.

Because of this, the work has become a monumental document which will effect a staggering advancement and changes in the implementation of the socialist and communist cause in our era. The great leader's policy speech has now implanted in the hearts of our people trust in, and hopes for, the bright prospect of socialist construction.

Because it will start a new grand march after accepting a new grand struggle program for socialist and communist construction to achieve such a goal, the new year's struggle is particularly significant and proud.

Last year was a very significant year which was decorated with noteworthy events significant in the history of our party and in our people's social and political life. Great progress was made in strengthening the political and ideological might of our revolution.

In his policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All the people in our country are firmly rallied around our party and the government of the Republic in will and mind and our society is filled with the collectivist spirit of life of mutual help.

Last year our people successfully conducted the election of deputies to the Eighth SPA amid a high seething political enthusiasm and upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader [yongdoja] of the Republic, to the post of president in accordance with the unanimous will and aspiration of all the people in the nation. This is a happiness for the entire party and all the people and a glory for the entire nation. The people's government has been strengthened and developed to make it thoroughly embody the party leadership with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song upheld as the supreme head of the Republic. This is a historic event demonstrating the invincible nature of our people's unity and cohesion. Through last year's exciting events all the party members' and working people's respect for and trust in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people and a tested leader of the international communist movement, have been deepened. All the party members and people have come to have a deeper understanding of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary history of over 60 years shining with glories, his immortal accomplishments and the greatness of our party, while cherishing the enormous pride and dignity of being the people who are engaged in a revolution upholding a tested leader deep in their hearts.

Also, among our party members and working people the revolutionary enthusiasm to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause to the end following the party leadership has become high and the revolutionary traits of thinking, breathing, and struggling only in accordance with the party's ideology and will have been highly demonstrated.

The most valuable success attained last year is that the unity and cohesion of us who are firmly rallied around the party and leader were cemented as indomitable.

A large number of unsung patriots and unassuming men of meritorious services, labor innovators, standard-bearers of the three revolutions, and heroes of the era of the Workers' Party emerged last year amid the worthy struggle of creation and construction.

This is a very joyful thing for the victorious advancement of our revolution. Great successes were achieved last year on all fronts of socialist construction. Thanks to the positive struggle of our party members and working people who are loyal to the party and leader, vast tasks put forward by the party were successfully carried out in all sectors of the national economy, including in industry and agriculture.

Our heroic working class increased production and carried out a large-scale construction of expanding the production capacity in key industrial sectors, including the mining, metallurgical, and electric industries. It also achieved a great success in economic construction as a whole, including the development of light industry and the technical revolution. By vigorously advancing on the road of the rural theses, the rural economy sector also achieved the proud success of having drastically increased grain production despite unfavorable weather conditions.

During the past year, the entire country seethed with an enormous struggle of erecting great monumental creations that will shine forever in the clean history of the fatherland in accordance with the party's grand nature-remaking plan. Because of this, the year of 1986 has come to be recorded as a year of creations and changes which has opened a new chapter in the history of epic struggle for the uninterrupted prosperity of the fatherland. By completing the difficult and vast part of construction, the final phase of the construction, in a blitzkrieg manner, the builders of the Sohae lockgate erected a world-renowned lockgate over a rough sea of 20 ri, displaying the stately appearance of the chuche Korea. The completion of the Sohae lockgate is a great event which proudly displays the creative power of our people who, assuming the chuche idea of our party as their articles of faith, will struggle at the party's call without distinguishing between water and fire as well as the staggering might of the self-reliant economy.

Our construction workers and soldiers vigorously pushed ahead with a large number of such major construction projects, including the construction of the Taechon power plant and Sunchon vinalon plant and tideland reclamation, with the speed of the eighties and the speed of building the Sohae lockgate. As a result, they provided a large springboard which will enable them to occupy ahead of schedule the 10 major long-range targets of socialist economic construction put forward by the sixth party congress.

Last year, upholding the decisions of the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee, our scientists and technicians came up with many valuable successes in their scientific research, thereby making a great contribution to making the national economy chuche-oriented, modern, and science-oriented and to improving the people's standards of living. Wonderful successes that please our people were accomplished in various sectors of cultural construction, including in education, literature and arts, and sports. The proud victories and successes attained last year demonstrate the indomitable nature of the chuche cause and its expanding prospects, proving that our party's leadership is wise. It is impossible to think of the fact that our revolution was able to make a victorious advance despite the difficult and complicated situation over the past year apart from the wise leadership of the party and leader.

Also during the past year the international climate was very complicated for our revolution and we faced difficult and important tasks. Not only did our party correctly analyze and make a judgment on the prevailing situation and the demand of the developing revolution, but it also presented correct struggle lines and policies, and then skillfully organized and mobilized the masses in the implementation of these lines and policies.

Through his energetic ideological and theoretical activity last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published many works and documents, including such works as "On the Experience of Building the WPK" and "For the Complete Victory of Socialism," opening bright prospects for our party and revolution. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has inexhaustible energy and untenable will, unfolded bold new plans and operations to effect uninterrupted upsurges in the revolution and construction and led our people to exploits by giving on-the-spot guidance to various provinces across the country and major construction sites.



Our party, which is brilliantly realizing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's intentions and plans, vigorously organized and mobilized the entire party and country and all the people in stupendous combat for construction, while seeing to it that the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- were actively conducted as a mass movement. It also saw to it that the militant role and function of the party organizations at all levels were further raised according to the demands of the developing reality and that the entire party went among the masses in particular to thoroughly implement the party's mass lines. This served as the decisive factor which further consolidated the blood ties between the party and the people and which enabled us to vigorously accelerate the march of the eighties in the manner of construction the Sohae lockgate. In the course of carrying out the rewarding struggle last year, we came to have a firm belief that as long as there is the refined leadership of the party and the leader and as long as there are the people who absolutely trust and follow the party and the leader, there is nothing that we cannot attain.

The year of 1987 is the year of reform and of the grand march in which we should effect upsurges on all fronts of revolution and construction. Registering a new upsurge in socialist construction by vigorously waging the struggle to accomplish the goals put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech as an all-people's movement is an urgent demand in developing our revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should more vigorously accelerate the struggle to attain complete victory in socialism in accordance with the matured demand of the development of the revolution and with our people's revolutionary aspirations.

It has been nearly 30 years since our people established the socialist system and entered the path of comprehensively implementing the task for complete victory in socialism. Today socialist construction in our country has entered a lofty stage and we have come close to the turning point for complete victory in socialism. We should realize a classless society in which there is no class difference by further consolidating this proud victory and by vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction, and should lay the material and technological foundation corresponding to the socialist society with complete victory.

Occupying all heights for complete victory in socialism is the slogan of struggle put forward by our party today and is our lofty task of struggle. In this policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attached great significance to economic construction in attaining the complete victory of socialism and put forward a magnificent program of the Third 7-Year Plan. The basic task in the Third 7-Year Plan is to provide a firm material and technological foundation for the complete victory of socialism by continuously and vigorously accelerating the chuche-orientation, modernization, and scientification of the national economy. This prospective plan is the most scientific and realistic program of struggle which is based on the inevitable nature of socialist economic development and on the correct analysis of the present situation concerning the development of the national economy in our country and its prospective demand. When this plan is brilliantly accomplished, the nation's economic strength will be further strengthened and the people's living standard will be epochally enhanced. Thus, a decisive turning point will be effected.



Today our people, foreseeing the brilliant future of the fatherland, which will be turned into a better paradise of socialism through the new prospective plan, are firmly resolved to realize it. This year we will enter the path of rewarding struggle to implement the Third 7-Year Plan. How we accomplish the enormous tasks of the new prospective plan largely depends on this year's struggle. We should make a good start in the new grand march. All domains and units of socialist construction should effect a great productive upsurge from the beginning of the new struggle by boldly putting forward the goals in accordance with the lofty demand of the new prospective plan and by properly conducting organizational and political work.

The key task in the national economic plan this year is to normalize production in all domains of the national economy at a high level by effecting a new upsurge in the fuel and power industry and in production of iron and steel materials and to further upgrade the people's living standard by increasing the production of grain and fish and by accelerating the light industrial revolution. Thus, the construction the major fronts should be accelerated to completely resolve the problem of the people's food, clothing, and shelter. We should, first of all, direct our strength to rapidly developing the mining, electric, metallurgical, and machine industries as well as communications and transportation. Giving priority to key industries, including the mining, metallurgical, and electric industries, as well as to railway transportation is the basic principle in socialist economic construction and is a guarantee for fully displaying the enormous productive potential of the national economy. Deeply realizing that the speed of advancing our national economy greatly depends on the development of these domains, we should also direct our strength to these sectors in the new year. Thus, we should smoothly satisfy the rapidly increasingly demand for coal, electricity, steel materials, and machine facilities in the national economy.

In particular, the entire party should direct its fire power to increasing coal production, thus decisively increasing coal production. Our party demands that the work to upgrade the people's living standard be continuously and vigorously pushed ahead this year, too.

We should effect a great upsurge once again in agricultural production by accelerating the complete introduction of irrigation, utilization of chemicals, and comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy, following the path elucidated by the great rural thesis. Upholding the slogan "Cultivated fields put forward by our party are my fields," all the agricultural workers should more actively carry out the movement to carry out farm work with their own strength this year according to the chuche agricultural method. The relevant sectors and provinces should fully operate the light industrial plants including corn and food processing plants by mobilizing all reserves and should produce more and better consumer goods by vigorously waging the light industrial revolution.

We should make the people's lives richer by rapidly developing the production of marine products. We should vigorously accelerate the construction of capital fronts this year. The construction of capital fronts is of key significance in attaining the 10 long-range prospective goals in socialist economic construction and in promoting the people's living standard. We should accelerate the construction of plants which are of great significance in completely resolving the question of the people's food, clothing, and shelter including the Sunchon vinylon complex and the Sariwon potash fertilizer plant. We should also vigorously push ahead with the construction of new power plants including the Taechon power plant, as well as with the second-stage construction of the Kim Chaek iron complex, the construction project to expand the production capacity of magnesia clinker in the Tanchon district, land reclamation work, and urban construction.

Soldiers and builders who are assigned with capital construction should accelerate construction at a high speed by cherishing the indomitable sense of devotion and the spirit of struggle. All sectors of the national economy should further strengthen their support for major construction projects.

Our party put forward the task of placing science and technology onto the world level at an early date by epochally developing them as one of the most important revolutionary tasks and is energetically leading the struggle to implement this task. What is earnestly demanded in implementing this year's struggle and in the magnificent new prospective plan is technology. All functionaries and workers should tenaciously carry out this work, assuming a correct trait for scientific and technological development. Scientists and technicians are the ones directly tasked with scientific and technological development. Deeply realizing that the prosperity and future of the fatherland greatly depend on them, the scientists and technicians should actively contribute to the party and the revolution with valuable scientific and technological successes by displaying the sense of boundless devotion and responsibility.

All workers should vigorously wage the mass technological movement and everyone should become a creator and innovator of new technology. Party organizations and functionaries should actively wage organizational and political work to enhance the mass technological innovation movement and should bring forth from the masses a number of experts in creation and design as well as inventors.

The year 1987 is the glorious year during which the most felicitous events will be embroidered in the chronicle of the chuche cause. Brilliantly decorating the revolutionary festive days that we will greet this year is a sacred work for all of us. We should make 1987 a year during which we display great honor as the people who carry out the revolution by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and during which we vigorously demonstrate the indomitability and greatness of the WPK, which is brilliantly accomplishing the chuche cause with refined leadership. The most important issue in guaranteeing victory in this year's struggle and in glorifying this year is to further strengthen the party and the revolutionary ranks under the banner of the chuche idea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Strengthening the party and the revolutionary ranks is a basic guarantee for successfully implementing the revolution and construction. The victorious advance of the revolution and construction is being guaranteed by the strength of the party and the revolutionary ranks.

The party is the guide of the revolution and the revolutionary ranks are those who are tasked with the revolution. The genuine path to brilliantly achieve complete victory in socialism and to glorify this year with new exploits is laid in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the party and the revolutionary ranks.

Deeply understanding the basic principle and rule in pioneering, inheriting, and perfecting the revolution, we should more firmly establish the revolutionary discipline and order to thoroughly implement the party's leadership. Just as the young communists of the new era who tenaciously defended and protected the great general as a shield during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period, we should firmly trust and follow only our party at any time and place and should strengthen in every way the unity and the cohesion of our revolutionary ranks with the party Central Committee as the center.

Cherishing the firm determination and decision to carry out the revolution to the end under the banner of the great chuche idea is important in strengthening the revolutionary ranks and in successfully implementing the grave revolutionary tasks laid before us. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche idea is the ever-victorious banner which victoriously advances the revolution by overcoming various trials. We were able to create miracles and exploits even under the most unfavorable conditions in the past by advancing under the revolutionary banner of chuche and self-reliance.

All functionaries and workers should breathe and act only according to our party's chuche idea in any circumstance and should tenaciously defend and accomplish the chuche-type lines and policies of the party. We should thoroughly embody the revolutionary demand of the chuche idea in all sectors of building the party and government, economic construction and management, cultural construction, and way of life. Thus, we should fill the entire society with the chuche idea and should firmly organize our revolutionary ranks to be pure combat ranks to which no strange ideological element can infiltrate.

Effecting a great upsurge once again in socialist construction by all of the people displaying the lofty revolutionary spirit is a firm guarantee in implementing the new prospective plan for victory in this year's struggle. Today when we are entering the new grand march, our party demands that all the people throughout the country courageously rise, just as in the time of the great Chollima upsurge in the postwar days. Our people's revolutionary passion and spirit of struggle were indeed enormous during the postwar days of the great Chollima upsurge.

Party organizations should vigorously aggressively carry out organizational and political work so that the entire nation will see the (?tasks) with an enhanced political atmosphere according to the demand of the development of reality. All the guiding functionaries should firmly arm themselves with our party's chuche-type theory on economic management, should organize economic guidance work according to the demand of the Tae'an work system, and should make complexes highly display their superiority and vitality.

Today when we should more vigorously advance toward the lofty height of socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions, it is important to raise the flames of the mass movement. Party organizations should further deepen and develop the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions by deeply understanding the letter of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to the participants in the meeting of the forerunners in the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions.

The people's government and the three revolutions are the banner of independence and the great banner of socialism and communism. Organizations of the people's government should vigorously carry out the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions under the party's guidance and should properly carry out administrative organizational work and the work of guaranteeing materials and technology in conformity with the enhanced zeal of the workers who have risen in implementing the new prospective plan.

Achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation is the supreme task of the people. Last year our party and the government of the Republic put forward various peace proposals to ease the tension created in our country and to provide a new phase for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. The measures of having 150,000 soldiers participate in peaceful construction, ending military exercises, and the peace initiative to hold military talks and the proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone are clear evidence of the consistent position of our party which is making sincere efforts to achieve a breakthrough in easing tension and to expedite the peaceful reunification of the nation.



In his recent policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the principled position on holding high-level North-South political and military talks, holding tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea, and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in accordance with the plan put forward by the Sixth Congress. These plans are the most just, reasonable, and realistic ones designed to ease the tension created on the Korean peninsula and to realize a favorable condition for peaceful reunification by guaranteeing durable peace.

We should actively struggle to put into action at an early date the plan for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech and to achieve the desire for national reunification. This year all the Korean compatriots in the North, in the South, and overseas should rise in the pan-national struggle to achieve national reunification, transcending differences in ideologies, systems, factions, and political views.

Last year, 1986, was a historical year during which the international relations of our revolution were unprecedentedly strengthened. Last year heads of party and state and delegates of many nations including the fraternal socialist countries visited our country. Last year the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song carried out energetic external activities with numerous heads of the party and state and delegates who visited our country. The external activities carried out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song further developed the friendship and cooperative relations between our country and socialist countries and developing countries, strengthened the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement, and made a great contribution to world peace and to the development of the world revolution.

That the friendship with the peoples in socialist countries and developing countries was strengthened in many ways and that the active supporters and sympathizers of our revolution are constantly increasing is a great encouragement to our people who are struggling for a just cause. Upholding the banner of independence, friendship, and peace, our party and the government of the Republic will further strengthen this year the friendship and cooperative relations with the peoples in socialist countries, the nonaligned countries, and all other countries which respect the sovereignty of our nation.

As elucidated by the great Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech, the peace-loving position of our party and the government of the Republic is firm and immovable. This year we will persistently struggle to ban the testing, production, storage, and use of nuclear weapons together with all peace-loving countries of the world, to prevent the militarization of space, and to completely eliminate nuclear weapons. In particular, our party and the government of the Republic will make all efforts to ensure peace and security on the Korean peninsula, to have the nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea, and to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The goal of the new year's struggle is clear and the future of our revolution advancing under the banner of the great unification idea is brilliant. All the party members and workers should make the magnificent year of 1987 a most brilliant year in the history of our nation by vigorously executing the grand march this year with enhanced spirit. Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech, let us all vigorously struggle to effect a brilliant victory in this year's struggle by following the party's leadership and to extend the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation.



'COMMENTARY' ON THEORY OF SOUTHWARD INVASION

SK060647 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Pursuing Confrontation and War"]

[Text] Since the outset of the new year, the South Korean ruling group has been zealous about picking a quarrel with us and about fanning the sentiment of confrontation. At a press conference held on 4 January for the South Korean broadcasting network system on the reunification policy for the new year, the puppet minister of national unification board raved that it is most important to foil someone's adventurous line for communization. Prior to this, visiting puppet army units under the pretext of making a new year's inspection, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, while babbling about someone's provocations, urged the entire army to establish a perfect system. Appearing at a puppet army unit deployed in the forefront area in the central sector of the frontline, the puppet minister of defense babbled about someone's provocations and called for assuming the perfect alert posture. Such an act of the South Korean puppets is an unpardonable act of throwing cold water at the ardent desire, which has increased among the people of the North and South in the new year season, revealing their treacherous appearance deranged with confrontation and war.

Southward invasion and communization have nothing to do with our policy for reunification. The official stand of the government of the Republic for not attacking the South and forcing our ideology and system on South Korea has been clearly endorsed by the reunification plan for a confederal republic, with which the North and South will never be engulfed by each other, and by a number of our peace proposals. The verity of this stand has been proven by historic facts.

The recent First Session of the Eighth SPA advanced a proposal for discussing the step of alleviating the present political confrontation and military tension by holding high-level North-South political and military talks, thus proving once again that the threat of southward invasion does not exist.

The puppets' conspiratorial propaganda can convince no one. The acute political and military confrontation between the North and South on the Korean peninsula has been caused not by the threat of someone's southward invasion and provocations, which do not exist, but by the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for confrontation and war.

Having adopted an anticommunist stand -- a stand designating us as an enemy and opposing us -- as a national policy, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has frantically kicked up conspiratorial anticommunist rackets and cruelly suppressed the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean students and people to achieve independence, describing this struggle as one tolerating communists. At the same time, it has increased military capability in South Korea in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and has continuously staged large-scale military exercises for the purpose of attacking the northern half of the Republic, thus giving impetus to preparations for a nuclear war.

The theory of southward invasion spread by the puppets is a fictitious theory which, reversing black and white, is designed to justify its maneuvers for confrontation and war, and is a sophistry designed to refuse dialogue, to disturb peace, and to oppose reunification -- a sophistry that can be compared to the act of a thief shouting, "Stop thief!"

When we remember that maneuvers for political and military confrontation against us were carried out in South Korea in a much more wicked manner whenever the threat of southward invasion was clamorously referred to, we come to realize that the puppets' boisterous babbling about someone's provocations and threat foretells a very unusual situation.

What is preposterous is the fact that while fanning the sentiment of confrontation and war zeal by groundlessly picking a quarrel with us, the puppets have disguised themselves with the signboard of peaceful reunification. No one will believe in the vow of those who have turned their back on a prerequisite for peaceful reunification and who have traversed the road of confrontation and war, running counter to peaceful reunification. Peaceful reunification referred to by the puppets reflects reversed slogans of confrontation and war and is the pronoun of perpetual division. The puppets will not achieve any breakthrough on the road of confrontation, division, and war. If the puppets continuously traverse the road of heightening political confrontation and military tension, challenging the people's desire and the requirements of the contemporary era, they will only incur greater denunciation and rejection from the people at home and abroad. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should clearly view the situation, cool its head, which has grown restless with the sentiment of confrontation and war zeal, and behave discreetly.

#### KCNA CITES SOVIET PAPER ON COHOSTING OF OLYMPICS

SK311023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 31 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper SOVETSKIY SPORT on December 26 published an article in support of the co-hosting of the '88 Summer Olympic Games by the North and the South of Korea. The paper said:

Holding the games in Seoul only will only do irrevocable harm to Korea artificially bisected by the Military Demarcation Line.

The aim of the dictatorial "regime" backed by the U.S. bayonet is to refurbish its image, get international "recognition" and remove the wave of protest action with the help of the Olympic Games. The '88 Summer Olympic Games, therefore, should be held in Pyongyang and Seoul so as to promote the unity of the Korean people.

#### POWER COMMISSION OFFICIAL MEETS REPORTERS

SK020506 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Explanation of the Kungangsan power plant project by Yi Chong-song, vice chairman of the Commission of Power Industry, and his responses to reporters' questions at a press conference held at the People's Palace of Culture, Pyongyang, on 25 December -- recorded]

[Text] [Yi Chong-song] Let me explain to the many reporters here by using this drawing. The area where the Kungangsan power plant is under construction experiences the heaviest rainfall in the country, an average of 1,500 mm. This is almost twice as much as the rainfall of other inland areas of our country. The steep mountains, high terrain, and heavy rainfall in this area make it an abundant hydro-power resource.

The Kungangsan power plant is a power station of the type that diverts rivers and streams, and will comprehensively develop and utilize the various tributaries of the Pukhan and Imjin Rivers. Let me explain in detail.

This is the Pukhan River. Next is the Imjin River. The Imjin River, which starts in Poptong County, Kangwon Province, flows to the West Sea through inland areas. This is the Komidan Stream, a tributary to the Imjin River. The Kungangsan power plant is a hydro-power plant which will produce electricity by building dams on the upper reaches of the Pukhan River, the Imjin River, and the Komidan Stream and by channeling water from these rivers and streams to the precipitous Anbyon area on the East Sea side. Electricity will be generated from the waterfall from the over 300 meter-high head. This power plant has a 810,000 kwh capacity.

Along the Pukhan River, the Imnam reservoir will be built in Imnam and the Chongok Dam will be built on the upper reaches of the Pyongan Stream. The Changan Dam will be constructed at the upper reaches of the Imjin River. And the Naepyong Dam will be built on the Komidan Stream. Thus, the four reservoirs -- the Imnam, Chongok, Naepyong, and Changan reservoirs -- will constitute the water resources for the Kungangsan power plant. As you can see in this drawing, about seven intake dams will be built along small streams to be used for the Kungangsan power plant.

The storage capacity of the Imnam reservoir to be constructed here will reach about 2,624 million tons. It is not the 20,000 million-ton figure about which the South Korean puppets are clamoring. In addition, the Chongok reservoir will be able to store some 970 million tons. The storage capacity of these reservoirs will total 3,600 million tons. Thus, the Changan reservoir along the Imjin River will be able to hold about 620 million tons. The Naepyong reservoir will store about 500 million tons. The next two reservoirs will store about 1,100 million tons in total. These constitute the total storage capacity of the Kungangsan power plant.

As you can see in this drawing, the length of the (?water tunnel) of the Imnam reservoir along the Pukhan River is about 45 km. The water from the Chongok reservoir will not be channeled into the Imnam reservoir, but will flow into this water tunnel and reach the power plant. Also, the water of the Changan and Naepyong reservoirs will not be channeled into the Imnam reservoir, but will flow to the Kungangsan power plant through their own water tunnels. This shows that the four reservoirs -- Imnam, Chongok, Naepyong, and Changan -- will be linked to the Kungangsan power plant through their own tunnels. As noted in the white paper, we call the power plant a zigzag hydro-power plant because [words indistinct]. What I have explained to you are the details of the Kungangsan power plant.

Additionally, the South Korean puppets made public the construction design of our Kungangsan power plant by saying that as much as 20 billion tons of water will be stored in a single reservoir in Imnam-ri and will be channelled to Anbyon for waterfall. My reporter friends, look at this construction blueprint. There is nothing in common between this construction blueprint and the blueprint made public by the South Korean puppets. The Kungangsan power plant consists of four reservoirs and their tunnels. This is a characteristic of the plant.

You will ask if we can build in Imnam a reservoir that can store 20 billion tons of water. The dam of the Imnam reservoir is lower than that of the Soyang reservoir, which stores 2.7 billion tons of water. It is obvious that it will be difficult to build a larger reservoir using the Imnam dam, which is lower than that of the Soyang reservoir. We can prove this because of the existence of these reservoirs. In order to store 20 billion tons of water -- to build a reservoir capable of storing such an amount of water -- we would have to store water for 10 years without producing electricity at all.



While drawing up a plan for the construction of a power plant, we reached the following conclusion: If we build in Imnam a reservoir capable of storing 3 billion tons of water, approximately one-tenth of 20 billion tons of water, Pyongyang, the administrative center, will be submerged in water, along with the vast area of farmlands in Changdo, Hae-an, and Kimhwa Counties and the area where several billion tons of coal is buried. Is it possible for us to suffer economic loss just to secure several kilowatts of electricity? It is not possible at all. Accordingly, the Imnam Dam is naturally limited to 121 meters. Thus, we have decided to build [words indistinct] above this dam to utilize water resources and to link this waterway to the Kumgangsan power plant after building another power plant by using the waterfall from this reservoir. We have planned to (?link) two reservoirs. This is a method that we have frequently used in our country. In the past, we built three reservoirs for the Hochanggang power plant. We have built not one but several reservoirs in succession along the Taedong and other rivers. The Imnam reservoir cannot store water beyond 2.6 billion tons. Lurking behind the South Korean puppets' concoction and announcement of the storage of 20 billion tons of water is a wicked political aim. This entirely contradicts our plan for the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant.

[NODONG SINMUN reporter] Through the white paper of the Commission of Power Industry that has just been released and through the explanation of this paper, I have come to clearly understand that the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant, which we are now carrying out, is the work of remodeling great nature, which is being carried out in accordance with the new prospective plan for socialist construction, and is a peaceful construction project, which has nothing to do with a military aim. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets have frantically raised an anticommunist and anti-Republic commotion by describing our construction of the Kumgangsan power plant not as a peaceful construction project but as a special construction project with a military aim and as a tactical offensive flooding operation. I would appreciate it if you would explain this in a much more detailed manner.

[Vi] I would like to explain this, using this chart. The South Korean puppets have released this false, concocted chart on the Kumgangsan power plant. They have made an announcement on one reservoir and on the storage of 20 billion tons of water. However, the facts are that there is not one reservoir but four reservoirs and not 20 billion tons but 2.6 billion tons of water. The problem is that smaller quantities are represented by the figure 2.6 billion -- quantities smaller than that of the Soyang reservoir. A question is raised if such small quantities of water can cause damage to South Korea. We can readily understand the issue if we realize that 2.6 billion tons of water will be available only when the reservoirs are at their full storage capacity. This is Hyonam Dam, and this is Soyang Dam below it, which belongs to the South Korean puppets. Below this dam, they have built Chunchon, Uiam, Chongpyong, and [word indistinct] power plants. We have estimated that the water stored in this dam is approximately 1.7 billion tons. If the reservoir containing 1.8 billion tons of water [as heard] is destroyed, water will be absorbed by these reservoirs [as heard], and almost none of the water will reach Seoul. It is obvious that no one can carry out offensive tactical flooding operations with this reservoir. We specialists have made calculations. Can the destruction of a reservoir containing 2.6 billion tons of water cause flooding in Seoul? The South Korean puppets have fictitiously said that there will be 100-meter-deep flooding in Seoul. According to our calculations, 2.6 billion tons of water will only cause flooding, at a level that is far below previous flooding levels in Seoul, when water reaches the city. Thus, it is obvious that the Imnam Dam can never serve as a means for offensive tactical flooding operations against South Korea.



It is a world trend to build high dams consisting of sand and gravel. While drawing up a plan for the construction of this type of dam, we paid attention to safety measures. We took all steps available in this regard. Accordingly, this dam will never be destroyed by a natural force.

Let me say one thing. Babbling about nonexistent offensive tactical flooding operations, the South Korean puppets plan to build a counterdam here. The South Korean puppets should stop planning such a futile thing. What is dangerous in the true sense is the Soyang Dam in South Korea. The Soyang Dam consists of sand and gravel. It is higher than the Imnam Dam. Water stored in the Soyang Dam is greater than that to be stored in the Imnam Dam. The Sachon Dam cannot withstand great floods because it was built in the period of Japanese imperialism in a sloppy manner.

[Yi Su-cha from the Korean Central Broadcasting Station] The South Korean puppets have raved that the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant will exercise a great economic and ecological influence over South Korea. I would appreciate if you explained this.

[Yi] While drawing up a plan for the construction of power plants under circumstances in which there are many hydraulic power plants and in which many such plants are under construction, we calculated how this would influence areas above and below the construction site. While drawing up a plan for the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant, we fully considered what influence it would exercise over South Korea. According to our calculations, the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant will never unfavorably influence South Korea; rather, it will absolutely exercise a favorable influence over South Korea. Our construction of the Kumgangsan Imnam Dam and power plant will decisively exercise a favorable influence over South Korea in terms of flood damage. As you see in this chart, this area, including Hwachon and Chunchon, have annually suffered flood damage. If the Imnam Dam is built, there will be no flooding in this area. The construction of the Imnam Dam will exercise a favorable influence over Seoul. Thus, the construction of this dam will make the Pukhan River exercise a decisively favorable influence in preventing flood damage in South Korea.

The construction of the Kumgangsan power plant will exercise an economic influence over South Korea. If we refer to questions concerning power and agricultural production...

[Yi changes thought] After the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant, we will only use 9.5 percent of the water of the Han River. Ninety percent of the water is [words indistinct]. We can say so calculatively. What is the state in a practical sense? Because reservoirs in South Korea have low dams and small capacities, 1 to 1.3 billion tons of water have annually flown to the West Sea, without producing electricity. Viewing thus, the utilization of water flowing to the West Sea to produce electricity through the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant is commendable. Viewing thus, our construction of the Kumgangsan Dam does not affect the production of electricity in South Korea. We can say the same thing in dealing with agricultural questions. Less water is used in farming than that used in producing electricity. [as heard] [passage indistinct]

As for an ecological influence, fundamentally, it is a matter of common sense. If a dam is built along a river, forests in areas along this river will be thickly wooded, forming a comfortable paradise as the result of milder weather and the creation of humidity. The assertion that the situation will develop unfavorably is a lie. The construction of a dam will exercise a favorable ecological influence by eliminating the phenomenon of [words indistinct] along the Pukhan River. Our construction of the Kumgangsan power plant will exercise a favorable ecological influence over South Korea. I affirm that the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant will decisively exercise a favorable economic [as heard] influence over South Korea.

[Unidentified speaker] Any further questions? If there are no more questions, I would like to conclude this press conference for reporters at home and abroad.

CHON TU-HWAN 'HELL BENT ON INCITING WAR FEVER'

SK051016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA) -- Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is hell bent on inciting war fever against the North from the beginning of the year, according to a report.

On the early morning of January 3 he spread the fiction of "threat from the North," prowling about the "police headquarters", the "headquarters of joint chiefs of staff," the "shield unit" and so forth under the pretext of "inspecting the posture of alert guard."

Spinning out lies about someone's "provocation," he cried for "perfect posture of the whole army."

Our new proposal for reunification put forward at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly has aroused deep sympathy among the South Korean people of all strata.

Dismayed at this, the puppets are showing extra zeal in whipping up war hysterics against the North from the beginning of the year in their bid to throw a cold blanket over the earnest desire of the South Korean people for reunification.

The provocative outbursts of the traitor vividly show how desperately the fascist clique are working to incite the spirit of confrontation and provoke another war.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS IN 1987

SK060039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] The promotion of universal participation in the 1988 Seoul Olympics by all member countries of the International Olympic Committee will be given top priority in the nation's diplomacy this year, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said yesterday.

He said that diplomatic efforts would be focused on improving relations with East European countries to secure the greatest possible participation of countries in the Olympics as they did for the 1986 Asian Games last fall.

"We will also cope with North Korea's maneuverings, expected to be launched to hinder the Olympic Games. Making the Olympics a genuine festival for mankind will be the foremost goal of our diplomacy," he said.

According to him, parallel efforts would be exerted to encourage North Korea to return to the conference table for inter-Korean dialogue.

To maintain security in this part of the world, the government will further confirm U.S. commitment not only through contacts with the administration, but also with the Democrat-led Congress, he said.

The minister said that cooperation with the 12-nation European Community and the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations would also be strengthened under a national policy of diversifying foreign relations.

CONSTRUCTION OF 'PEACE DAM' TO BEGIN NEXT MARCH

SK260051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] The government will embark on the construction of a dam designed to counter North Korea's Kungangsan Dam in March, next year, informed sources said yesterday.

They said that the first phase of the "peace dam" construction would be completed in May, 1988.

According to the sources, the government has formed an inter-ministerial commission which will back up the construction project in cooperation with the "national committee for the promotion of support for the peace dam construction," a nongovernmental body inaugurated last Dec. 15.

The commission will be headed by Prime Minister No Sin-yong with Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che as the number two man.

Construction Minister Yi Kyu-hyo will be in charge of "construction headquarters," while eight other ministers will also join the commission as members.



The commission will have a working-level construction committee, a planning department, an executive department, and a coordination office for special projects at the Industrial Sites and Water Resources Development Corp.

The private "committee for the promotion of support for the peace dam construction" formed earlier is headed by Chong Su-chang, president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It is comprised mostly of businessmen.

#### MARKETS TO OPEN TO SOME U.S. FARM PRODUCTS

SK300207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 30 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to open its markets to some U.S. agricultural products next year in an effort to avert possible trade retaliation from the United States, sources here said Tuesday. In a meeting Monday presided over by Vice Prime Minister Kim Man-che, economic ministers decided to open Korean markets to some American agricultural products in a way that will have the least effect on Korean farmers at the earliest possible date.

They predicted that Korea's trade surplus with the United States next year will surpass this year's expected surplus of seven billion dollars, thereby intensifying U.S. pressure on Korea to appreciate the value of the Korean won currency and to open its markets more widely.

The sources said that Korea will allow the importation of grapefruits, oranges, orange juice and alfalfa from the United States in the latter half of 1987 but not the importation of beef and wine, in order to protect domestic farmers. In response to U.S. pressure, Korea opened its markets to American cigarettes and a life insurance company and bolstered the value of the won against the U.S. dollar by 5 percent in 1986.

#### NO TAE-U URGES COMPROMISE WITHIN FIRST QUARTER

SK060035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday that the ruling and opposition parties will have to reach a compromise for the projected constitutional amendment within the first quarter of the year.

Rep. No told reporters, "Groundwork for the constitutional amendment by agreement should be laid by the rival parties within the first quarter of this year."

The DJP chairman also said that there is no reason for the ruling camp to reject the demands regarding the seven democratization measures made by New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] president Yi Min-u.

But he warned that the major opposition NDP should not attempt to prolong partisan debate on the constitutional reform to take strategic advantage of its president's proposal.

"The NDP should come to full-scale negotiations to settle the democratization package together with the constitutional amendment issue," the DJP chairman asserted.

Yi Min-u presented the seven democratization measures such as the release of political detainees, guarantee of freedom of the press and fair amendment to the Parliamentary Election Law as prerequisites for possible negotiation on the ruling party-proposed parliamentary cabinet system.

As for the timetable for the upcoming major political events, chairman No said that the deadline for the amendment by agreement may be drawn up in consideration of the fact that the peaceful transfer of government should be realized in February, 1988.

"But I cannot conclusively mention that because it may be changed depending upon the negotiation with the opposition party," the No. 2 man in the ruling party hierarchy said.

He reiterated that "the sooner the compromise on the amendment by agreement, the better."

No said the major opposition NDP should reconsider its official position on the presidential government system based on the direct presidential election as the DJP has already made a concession withdrawing from its earlier position to safeguard the current constitution, he asserted.

#### DJP TO FORM TASK FORCE ON YI MIN-U'S 7 TERMS

SK300145 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 30 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party decided yesterday to set up a task force for projected interparty negotiations over the "seven prerequisites for democratization."

The team, led by secretary-general Yi Chun-ku, will work out party strategies regarding the opposition proposal made by Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party.

It will also discuss possible agenda items for a meeting of rival party leaders to be held before Jan. 10.

The agenda items under consideration include a proposal by DJP chairman No Tae-u for the establishment of a special interparty committee for deliberation on the opposition's democratization proposals.

In a meeting of key officeholders, chairman No stressed that the DJP should be able to take initiatives in the proposed interparty negotiations over the opposition proposal.

He also instructed party members to step up efforts to broaden public support for the party-proposed cabinet system of government.

Referring to the proposed establishment of a special interparty panel, secretary-general Yi expressed hope that the committee comprise ruling and opposition lawmakers appointed by party leaders.

He added that the number of committee members would be evenly distributed among ruling and opposition parties.

CHRISTIAN DISSIDENTS LAUNCH SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

HK060528 Hong Kong AFP in English 0522 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Seoul, Jan 6 (AFP) -- A group of Christian clergymen said Tuesday it was launching a "pan-Christian signature movement" to register opposition to the system of government the ruling party wants to introduce after President Chon Tu-hwan leaves office. Organizers of the campaign showed reporters a list of 3,178 people, headed by Rev. Kim Ji-kil [name as received], chairman of the Korean National Council of Churches, who had already signed the petition.

A manifesto prepared by the Christian movement said signers of the document believed the system in which a president is elected by direct popular vote was the correct way to end the "present military dictatorship" and democratize the country.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party's (DJP) proposal that a cabinet-responsibility system of government be introduced after Mr. Chon steps down in February next year was aimed at perpetuating its rule, the organizers said. Signers of the petition already included more than 1,300 Protestant pastors, as well as students, workers and farmers, organizers said. About 14 per cent of South Korea's population of 40 million are Protestant, about 19 per cent are Buddhist and five per cent are Roman Catholic.

Meanwhile, leaders of the nation's major political parties are expected to meet Friday to start full-fledged discussions on "democratization" and constitutional revision, political sources said. Yi Min-u, chairman of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), paved the way for such negotiations when he announced late last month that his party would consider the cabinet-system formula if Mr. Chon's government furnished assurances that basic human rights and a fair parliamentary election system would be guaranteed. Until then, the NKDP's official stand had been to oppose the cabinet system of government favored by the DJP in preference for popular presidential elections.



HUN SEN ADDRESSES INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFT MEETING

BK060610 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] After proceeding successfully for 3 days, the meeting to sum up industrial and handicraft development work throughout the country in 1986 and to set production targets for 1987 came to an end at the Industry Ministry Conference Hall on the afternoon of 3 January in the presence of Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK.

During the session, the participants heard reports summing up results of industrial and handicraft production throughout the country in 1986 and thoroughly discussed the weaknesses, strengths, difficulties and successes encountered in this sector in the past. They unanimously agreed on the economic objectives for 1987.

The meeting was honored by the presence of Comrade Hun Sen, who conferred revolving banners of the Council of Ministers on the two most outstanding units of the country, namely the Distillery of Cambodia and the Industrial Service of Battambang Province, and laudatory letters and certificates of the Council of Ministers on several other outstanding units and individuals.

Speaking at the close of the meeting, Comrade Hun Sen highly valued the excellent results achieved by cadres, personnel, workers, and units under the Industry Ministry in provinces and cities throughout the country last year. He also explained to the participants the four important tasks set by the Council of Ministers for implementation in 1987, and stressed that among the above-mentioned four important tasks, two directly concern the state and regional industrial and handicraft sectors: increasing production of major goods necessary for the people's livelihood and for export and consolidating the management of factories, enterprises, and other production bases. The comrade also described in detail the six important points in national industry and handicraft work. In conclusion, Comrade Hun Sen expressed hope and confidence that once back in their respective localities, all participants would strive to improve on the experiences gained during the meeting and turn them into concrete actions to bring about essential changes to local reconstruction.

INTERIOR MINISTER NOTES SUCCESS OF CPV CONGRESS

BK061024 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and interior minister, held a session at the Basak conference hall on the morning of 5 January during which he reported to leaders and cadres from the central ministries and offices on the success of the Sixth CPV Congress. SRV Ambassador Comrade Ngo Dien and Lao Ambassador Comrade Pheli Khounlaleuk were also present.

In his explanation, Comrade Ney Pena referred to the various important points raised at the congress, the four valuable experiences drawn during the congress, and the goals of the major tasks set forth by the congress. Comrade Ney Pena also noted the successful activities of the high-ranking KPRP delegation during its participation in the Sixth CPV Congress.

KPL DENIES THAI REPORT ON SRV KILLING OF TRIBESMEN

BK051402 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1125 GMT 5 Jan 87

["Text" of 5 January KPL "statement"]

[Text] Recently, on 26-27 December 1986, the Thai paper DAILY NEWS, in its 31 December 1986 edition, carried a news report on official information of the Thai Internal Security Operations Command, or the ISOC, charging that the Vietnamese soldiers in Laos suppressed and killed some 43 Lao people of the Mong tribe in the Mekong River area in front of Mai village in Paksan District, Bolikhamsai Province -- an area opposite Nong Kangkha village, Nong Doen Canton, Bungkan District, Nong Khai Province, of Thailand.

Concerning this issue, KPL is authorized to issue a statement to express its views and attitude. KPL sees that such an accusation as this has been entirely cooked up by a certain group of Thai soldiers in collusion with the Thai mass media with a political intention of challenging the sovereignty of the Lao people. Such a fabrication is also aimed at creating misunderstanding between the Lao and the Vietnamese peoples.

In the past as well as now, all have acknowledged that Laos and Vietnam have signed the treaty of friendship and cooperation and that in implementing the said treaty, the Vietnamese side has never done anything which would disappoint the Lao people, no matter to which tribe they belong. This is because the basic purpose of the treaty is for the two sides to assist each other in defending as well as in building socialism in each country to together thwart threats from outside on the basis of respect of each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. This fact has been proved through the actual deeds of both sides over the past more than 10 years. This issue is, therefore, merely a fabrication made by certain soldiers in the Thai Army and the Thai Internal Security Operations Command with the hope of making a retaliation following their act of inhumanely driving a large number of the Lao Soung [Mong] refugees from Thailand on the past two occasions.

KPL, after making an investigation of various news reports on this issue, can therefore reiterate that the so-called report on Vietnamese soldiers intercepting and firing at the Lao Soung tribal people who were about to flee Laos is groundless and that it is merely a fabrication cooked up by the Thai side to jeopardize the fine relations between the peoples of Laos and Vietnam. KPL sees that by presenting the said news report, the Thai mass media with the collusion of a certain group of Thai authorities have maintained evil political intentions toward Lao-Thai relations which are being improved. It is suggested that they should completely stop presenting such adverse news.

HANOI REPORTS KHAMPHAI BOUPHA COMMENTS ON PRC TALKS

BK051728 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Report on the 31 December 1986 interview granted by Khamphai Boupha, first deputy minister for foreign affairs of Laos, to Lao News Agency, KPL, on the talks between Laos and China held in late December 1986 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Question 1: How do you, comrade, evaluate the Lao-Chinese talks aimed at normalizing the relations between the two countries?

Answer: These were the first talks ever held between Lao and Chinese delegations since the worsening of relations between the two countries. During the talks, both sides affirmed their desire to restore normal relations between the two countries in the interests of the Lao and Chinese peoples and of peace and stability on the Indochinese peninsula and in Southeast Asia. At the same time, both sides also frankly and clearly presented their respective stands and viewpoints as well as what needed to be done to promptly achieve the common objective.

The Lao side affirmed that the LPDR's principled policy line is to strive to do its utmost to restore and develop the good-neighborly relations of cooperation and friendship with the PRC on the basis of the five principles of mutual coexistence, thus making contributions to peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

The Lao side found it necessary to stress that the unstable situation caused by the Chinese policy toward Vietnam as well as the Chinese assistance given to the Pol Pot force and other reactionary Khmer forces opposing the PRK has affected the LPDR's security and the early normalization of relations.

Question 2: Were there any issues agreed upon in this round of Lao-Chinese talks?

Answer: In this round of Lao-Chinese talks, the Chinese side raised a number of concrete issues concerning the improvement of the relations between Laos and China. The Lao side accepted this for consideration in the hope that all the existing hostile activities against the LPDR in whatever form will be completely done away with through realistic actions.

Both sides held that the talks were useful and practical and that they created a necessary basis for the continuation of future exchanges of views aimed at normalizing relations between the two countries.

I have already received an invitation to visit the PRC for further talks on normalization of relations between the two countries of Laos and China. The concrete timing will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

#### KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN VISITS AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE

BK021535 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] On the occasion of the international New Year's Day, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a trip to production bases in Phonhong District, Vientiane Province. During his trip, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan had an opportunity to visit the agricultural cooperative of Ban Nasao village, Phonhong District, which is regarded as an outstanding model cooperative of Vientiane Province. Upon his arrival at the cooperative, he was accorded a warm welcome by Comrade Siphon Phalikhan, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Vientiane Province, members of the party and administrative committees of the province, members of the party and administrative committees of the district, and all members of the board of directors of the agricultural cooperative and cooperative members.



On this occasion, after the head director of the agricultural cooperative had read a report on the history and production situation of the agricultural cooperative since its establishment, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan delivered a statement of greetings, asking about the well-being of members of as well as the production procedure at the agricultural cooperative in each season. At the same time, he also gave some profound advice encouraging all the cooperative members to further enhance the tradition of diligence and fine creativeness in production work, aimed at promoting the role and strength of the agricultural cooperative as a model for the production sphere.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan advised that in addition to concentrating efforts on carrying out crop cultivation, which is regarded as a primary task, the agricultural cooperative must expeditiously concentrate efforts on carrying out production in other fields by relying on the prevailing conditions and its own strength. Because the agricultural cooperative owns vast pastures, it should have a plan to promote more cattle and pig raising so as to produce more foodstuffs, thus enriching its own wealth and strength. To achieve this goal, the comrade general secretary advised the cooperative board of directors to consolidate the apparatuses in organizing production by dividing production work in a correct, appropriate, and detailed manner so as to ensure smooth production and the fulfillment of production plans.

#### RADIO VIEWS ARMY'S EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL WORK

BK050429 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Article entitled: "The Growth and Development in the Education and Cultural Fields Within the Army"]

[Text] In the socialist transformation and construction movement in our country, not only are new production relations and production forces transformed and built, but the superstructure must be constructed as well. The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh resolutions adopted at the third party congress and the resolutions adopted at the fourth party congress stated that we must build culture, education, and public health with nationalist characteristics and socialist contents and strive to upgrade the entire society in all respects -- political, cultural, scientific, technological, vocational, and health.

Under the old regime, illiteracy was rampant among the people and the ranks of Vientiane puppet soldiers. Their cultural standard was extremely low and heavily influenced by superstitious beliefs and backward customs and traditions. While carrying out combat missions against the people's revolutionary struggle, the Vientiane puppet soldiers carried charms and amulets around their necks. They were so superstitious that such items often would lead them to get killed for nothing.

After the country gained independence and freedom, our party and state outlined a policy to wipe out illiteracy among the people and the ranks of the revolutionary forces and the Armed Forces. They noted the need to take cultural work one step ahead of other tasks. They set up the criteria that cadres at the lowest level of responsibility must complete at least a primary education or grades 3 and 4 of adult education and must regard cultural and education work as an enemy which must be conquered. Following the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the two congresses, the movement to wipe out illiteracy and to provide supplementary education to cadres and combatants as well as the general public is extensively developing throughout the Army. Before the liberation of the country, the Army ran one primary and adult education school in Viangsay as the only well-established educational organization which was able to meet the immediate requirements of the Army.

No teachers at that school had completed higher education. Its instruction methods were outdated, and teaching materials and manuals were inadequate. It was not yet a systematically operated educational institution. The only objective of the school was to wipe out illiteracy so as to allow every cadre and combatant to know how to read and write. Even though the period of the past 10 years seems to be very short when compared to that of the history of our national liberation struggle, the level of educational development within the Army has surpassed the established objectives. In addition to the Army cultural training school in Viangsai, which has acted as the mainstay of our educational work and has existed majestically for some 10 years, many more cultural training schools have also been rapidly established.

According to complete statistics, at present the Army is operating 8 secondary schools and 13 kindergarten schools of various units, with 95 advanced-level and 116 immediate-level teachers and 44 kindergarten school teachers. In the past 10 years, there were nearly 1,000 students studying at the 10th grade level. In addition to being a model and well-organized school which provides comprehensive education to children of our cadres and combatants so that they will become the continuators of the revolution and be faithful to the party and the country and love the new regime of socialism, the Army's cultural training school in Viangsai provides instruction not only from the textbooks specified by the Ministry of Education, but also from documents on Marxist-Leninist philosophy and the traditions of gallant struggle of our people. At present, the Army's cultural training school in Viangsai has been gradually consolidated to grow more strongly to play the leading role in the education work within the army.

#### LEADERS GREET BURMESE INDEPENDENCE DAY

BK051329 Vientiane KPL in English 0850 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Vientiane, January 5 (KPL) -- Lao top leaders, on Jan. 4, sent messages to their Burmese counterparts greeting the 39th anniversary of the Independence Day of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR, in his message to U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, wrote: On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the Independence Day of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, on behalf of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPC), the people of the Lao PDR, and on my own behalf, I have the pleasure to convey to Your Excellency and to the Council of State and the people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, my warmest congratulations and best wishes. I hope that the friendly and neighbourly relations between our two countries will be further developed and strengthened. I take this opportunity to express my best wishes for Your Excellency's personal health and for the prosperity of the people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, in his message to U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, said: On behalf of the Government of the Lao PDR, the Lao people, and on my own behalf, I would like to express my warmest congratulations and best wishes of happiness and prosperity to Your Excellency and to the Burmese Government and people. May the good traditional friendship and solidarity existing between the Lao and Burmese peoples be further developed. Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, has also sent a congratulatory message to U Ye Gaung, minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

PREM CALLS FOR IMPROVED COOPERATION WITH SRV

BK060815 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said yesterday Thailand and Vietnam should bury their hatchet and turn to each other for development cooperation. The premier made the statement after Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Le Mai told him that Vietnam wished to develop its economic situation. The ambassador yesterday paid a courtesy call on the prime minister upon the assumption of his post in Bangkok. [sentence as heard] During their discussion, the prime minister told the envoy that the two countries should turn to help each other develop their nations as both of them are impoverished developing countries.

VOFA VIEWS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS IN 1986

BK020915 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Feature: "Development of Thailand's Relationship With Her Neighboring Countries During The Year 1986"]

[Text] Thai-Malaysian Relationship [subhead]

History of a [word indistinct] good relations between Thailand and its southern neighbor, Malaysia, was recorded again mid-year when His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon of Thailand paid a visit to Malaysia from 7 to 12 July with the purpose of strengthening bilateral relations and understanding between the two countries. During the year 1986 the relationship between Thailand and Malaysia was promoted in a form of cooperation, bilateral and multilateral. Apart from exchange in visits of senior government officials of the two countries, Thailand and Malaysia held joint military suppression against the communist guerrillas along the Thai-Malaysian border.

Under the framework of cooperation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, of ASEAN, of which Thailand and Malaysia are members, the two countries adhered to the ASEAN principle to (?greater) cooperation, economically and politically, for the better living of the people of the ASEAN countries and to strive for making the southeast region a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality.

Thai-Burmese Relations [subhead]

The Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, paid a goodwill visit to neighboring Burma from 24 to 27 February 1986. The visit was intended to strengthen relations and understanding between the two countries and to prepare for the official visit to Burma of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthon. During the visit, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi held discussions with senior Burmese officials, including Burmese Socialist Party President U Ne Win, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning U Tun Tin, Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung, and Vice President U Aye Ko. On these occasions, the Burmese side was informed of Thailand's desire to strengthen relations and pursue constructive cooperation with its western neighbor. The Thai delegation was accorded warm hospitality and the discussions were cordial and fruitful. The two sides exchanged views on international, regional, and bilateral issues of common interest and concern.



They agreed in principle to further strengthen trade and cultural ties. Thailand offered scholarships to Burmese students to study Thai at Chulalongkorn University and the two countries further agreed to exchange more scholars and academicians to enhance an understanding of each other's language and culture. On the narcotics problem, the two sides agreed to further cooperate in crop substitution program, exchange in data and information, as well as in narcotics suppression with the aim of eradicating the sources of narcotics supply. Talks were also focused on trade and fishery cooperation and the [words indistinct] possibility of the establishment of a joint commission as a framework for future economic cooperation.

The milestone of relationship between Thailand and Burma was marked when Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirithon of Thailand visited Burma from 21 to 31 March 1986 as guest of Burmese Socialist Party President U Ne Win. The princess' simple conduct, unpretentiousness, and her generosity shown to her Burmese hosts have greatly impressed and captivated their hearts. The visit has resulted in the strengthened relations between the two countries and in drawing them ever closer together. Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila also told Burmese Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung during the latter's visit to Thailand from 7 to 10 May that the Thai people were highly impressed by the warmest welcome and the highest honor her royal highness was accorded throughout her stay in Burma. The gesture fulfilled our mutual wishes for friendship and cooperation.

#### Thai-Laotian Relationship [subhead]

In early August 1986, Lao Premier Kaysone Phomvihan sent a congratulatory message to Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon over the latter's reappointment. The message also expressed a desire to improve bilateral relations. On 24 September Vientiane delivered a memo to Thai Ambassador to Laos Chaiya Chindawong proposing that both countries should appoint senior working groups to prepare for high-level official talks. The next day in New York Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat agreed during their brief discussion that the proposal be carried out. Furthermore, in a goodwill gesture, Bangkok permitted a Swedish barbed wire shipment destined for Laos to transit through Thailand. Barbed wire is one of more than 200 items classified by Thai authorities as strategic goods; their export from Thailand or transit from third countries is prohibited under normal circumstances. While the two governments displayed their willingness to improve ties and people to people [as heard] also expressed similar attitude, the traditional boat race between the two countries, held in October, attracted wide participants from both sides and was witnessed by several spectators. The occasion marked the first time since 1979 that Laos had participated in the colorful race along the Mekong River to promote understanding and friendship between the peoples on both sides of the banks.

Unquestionably, the official visit to Laos by the Thai delegation headed by Dr Arun Phanuphong, the Prime Minister's adviser, during 27-29 November was a total success. The meeting, therefore, set a positive tone for friendlier relations in the future. The timing was appropriate since the Laotian party congress had just recently concluded and in which a strong appeal was made to improve relations with Thailand. While the timing was right, the willingness to talk by both sides was also ripe. Certainly, there were signs that point to the imminent improvement of Thai-Lao relations even before the official visit.

In another development, a 50-member Laotian cultural troupe performed in Bangkok from 12 to 19 December to commemorate the International Year of Peace. The visit marked a further thaw in Thai-Laotian relations and followed the recent visit to Vientiane of the Thai delegation led by Arun Phanuphong, an adviser to the Thai prime minister, which is already above mentioned.

Signs and gestures toward an improvement of Thai-Lao relations. The successful visit to Laos of the Thai delegation is well applauded by all as a milestone of a new era of their ties. The meeting between the Thai delegation and its counterpart reaffirmed their political will to resolve between the two countries and lay down brightness for future cooperation. [paragraph as heard]

#### Thailand-Kampuchea [subhead]

Since Kampuchea has been invaded and occupied by some 180,000 Vietnamese troops in late 1978, Thailand and the international community have denounced the Vietnamese aggressive act and called on Hanoi to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea. Thailand and her ASEAN partners fully support the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, or CGDK, which was recognized by the United Nations. They also called for a political solution to the Kampuchean problems and the right of self-determination of the Kampuchean people. In March 1986, CGDK leaders Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann, and Vice President Khieu Samphan met in Beijing to seek ways to solve the problem. After the meeting the CGDK issued an 8-point peace proposal to Vietnam, calling on Vietnam to get into negotiation with it in order to discuss about the process of the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Thailand supported this proposal. Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said in a congratulatory note to the CGDK president on 21 March that Thailand welcomed the constructive initiative of the CGDK and supported the main element and principles which are contained in the 8-point proposal of the CGDK. The proposal is comprehensive, reasonable, and carries with it sound flexibility which could contribute to a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem. The consistent policy of the Thai Government was personally conveyed by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, during his 4-day visit to Thailand in late August 1986. Prince Sihanouk also expressed his sincere thanks to the Thai Government for their moral support to the cause of the CGDK forces fighting against the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea as well as their humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean refugees.

The Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea has been the principal cause of the plight of the innocent people who have been driven from their homes because of war of suppression and strife. Hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean refugees and displaced persons have been driven to seek temporary refuge in Thailand.

#### THAI RAT CALLS FOR 'SINCERE' TALKS WITH LAOS

BK031054 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 2 Jan 87 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Thailand and Its Neighbor Laos"]

[Excerpts] The ties between the Thai and Lao peoples are so close that one may say they are inseparable. The two peoples share the same roots in race, religion, beliefs, customs, culture, and social changes. They also inhabit the same area in Southeast Asia. They both received cultural, religious and language influences from the Indian subcontinent. [passage omitted]

A significant area of cooperation between Thailand and Laos is the cooperation within the framework of the Mekong Committee. The committee was established in 1957 with assistance from the United Nations Development Program and ESCAP. Meanwhile, the sale of electricity produced by Nam Nguem hydroelectric dam in Laos represents a large contribution to Laos' income.

The bilateral cooperation between the two countries also covers projects for developing transportation by water, shipping routes on the Mekong River, and shipbuilding in Laos.

The fraternal ties between the two countries have existed since time immemorial. If representatives of the two countries will soon come to the negotiating table with sincere hearts, they will be able to settle all mutual problems and revive the good relations which their ancestors used to enjoy.

#### TWO HIGH-LEVEL TEAMS TO VISIT BURMA NEXT WEEK

BK040804 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Two top Thai delegations will visit Burma next week to foster bilateral relations and to promote military and trade cooperation. Army Commander in Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut will lead one team to Rangoon on Monday, and Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limphan will lead another 2 days later.

Gen Chawalit's team, which will be in Rangoon for a 3-day visit at the invitation of the Burmese Army, is expected to discuss with Burmese military leaders military cooperation and border problems.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat is expected to urge Rangoon to allow cross-border trade to stop smuggling. He will point out that both nations are losing a sizeable amount of customs revenue to border smuggling. The demarcation of the Moei River bordering Thailand and Burma, and a Thai proposed joint fishing venture with Rangoon to solve territorial water violations by Thai fishermen are also to be discussed. Mr Praphat's delegation will return to Bangkok next Sunday, 11 January.

#### 'MUJAHIDEEN' MOVEMENT IN SOUTH DETAILED

BK221257 Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 7 Dec 86 pp 13, 14, 15, 44

[Kampanat Chintawirod's report: "Mujahideen Pattani"]

[All names in quotation marks rendered in Malay]

[Excerpts] The 4th Army Region recently reported that a new separatist group known as the "Mujahideen Movement" has been formed. However, it failed to provide any more details about this movement. [passage omitted]

In the middle of April 1980, the "PARNAS (Pattani Islam Revolusi Nasional Slatan Siam)" organized by Hajji Yuso Chapakiya with its head office in Kedah State, formerly Thailand's Sai Buri Province, dispatched a number of its men to distribute leaflets at the market place in Na Thawi District of Songkhla Province. Before they retreated, they threw grenades causing property damage, but nobody was injured during the incident. However, two of them were arrested and convicted by the military circle court in Songkhla a year later. [passage omitted]

The two convicted terrorists later disclosed that this new separatists movement called itself "Barisan Bersatu Mujahideen Pattani" or "Mujahidden Pattani" for short.



They also revealed that the movement was officially formed on 1 Muharram 1406 Hegira, or 16 September 1985, with its headquarters situated at Payi village in Natabaharu of Kelantan State, Malaysia. Some 40 leaders of different separatist groups reportedly met in the middle of 1985 and agreed that they set up a better and well-organized movement in pursuance of their common course. It was learned early this year that the first meeting failed to produce any results as participants from different factions were trying to obtain important positions for their own men. They then met again in April when they could compromise to a certain extent.

According to the mimeographed document distributed during the meeting in January, the constitution of the group is similar to that of the PULO [Pattani United Liberation Organization] and consists of only 14 articles, 2 less than the PULO's. The constitution is divided into seven chapters dealing with policy, objectives, flag, symbol, motto, structure of the organization, tasks of the Suro Council, membership, appointments of members, finance, rules, and regulations. [passage omitted]

Chapter 3 of the constitution deals with organization structure, duties, and responsibilities of the Mujahideen Council "(Presidium)" comprised of presidents of 13 divisions. More can be appointed. Presidents of all divisions have their own secretaries general attached to the Mujahideen Council. This chapter also covers the provincial Mujahideen Councils whose members are leaders of 65 zones in Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat, Satun, and Songkhla Provinces. The provincial councils control the operation of Mujahideen offices at village, tambon, and district levels. [passage omitted]

Besides the appointment of presidents of different divisions prescribed in Chapter 8 which has become controversial, the constitution does not contain anything of significance. So far, sources can confirm the appointment of presidents of only two divisions.

Usta Abdul Rahman Mufti was appointed from the very beginning as president of the administrative division. He is the most important person in the movement. He is a native of Panare District of Pattani Province. After his study in Indonesia, he returned and opened an Islamic school at Tambon Pho Ming in Panare District, his hometown. The popularity of his school has earned him the title "Usta" which means teacher. [passage omitted]

His deputy is Haji Waesama bin Haji Waeyuso, native of Yarang District of Pattani. He once served as a liaison officer for the then "Angkatan Datu" or National Liberation Organization, which later was known as B.N.P.P. [Barisan Nasional Pember-Basan Pattani or National Liberation Front of Pattani]

President of the military division is Usta Haji Abdul Karim bin Hunsan, a former separatist leader whose father was a native of the common border area of Muang and Nong Chik Districts of Pattani. He fled to Malaysia during a revolt staged by Tuanku Abdul Kadir. He studied in that country and many of his classmates are now well-known politicians. He returned to Thailand as an Islamic missionary. [passage omitted]

Haji Min Tomina was appointed president of the finance division. Sources disclosed that he was "former chief of finance section of B.R.N. [Barison Revolution Nasional or Liberation Front of Republic Pattani]" [passage omitted]

Haji Suding bin Abdul Salae was appointed treasurer of the movement. He is a native of Sai Buri District, Pattani Province. During his childhood, he was with his father who has sought political asylum in Kelantan State. His brother is quite a successful politician in Thailand, once elected as member of the House of Representatives and now serving his second term as a lora mayor. His name was unknown until the death of Tengky Yala Nasae when he was chosen acting chief of the now-defunct B.N.P.P. [passage omitted]

It is hoped that "those responsible persons" will not stand idle and let this new group be "incubated" and grow up until it can cause disturbance and threaten the security of the people in the southern region. They must not be allowed to once again shake the stability of the golden land of our ancestors.

#### ARMY OFFICIAL ON CPM GUERRILLA SITUATION

BK051426 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 5 Jan 87 p 20

[Text] Major General Ophat Phothiphaet, deputy commander of the 4th Army Region, told reporters that the Ingkhayutborihan forward camp of the 4th Army Region in Pattani Province had been carrying out fierce suppression against the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] by launching the Thaksin 8701 operation from 19 December, 1986 to 2 January, 1987. The operation headed by commander of the 5th Army Division Major General Kitti Rattanachaya and commander of the combined civilian-police-military Unit 43 Colonel Narong Den-udom, has gained satisfactory success because they were able to seize and destroy several CPM camps, including a large camp which could be the headquarters of the CPM Unit 10. All seized camps were destroyed. Our side lost one soldier and several were injured. The CPM now tries to set up their camps at suitable places, such as on hilltops and near villages. They collect illegal taxes from the villagers, which total about several million baht annually. They have also adopted hit-and-run tactics such as planting land mines and launching ambushes, but avoiding direct confrontation.

The deputy 4th Army Region commander said that in suppression work, the authorities must use military force to apply pressure in order to make more difficulties for them [CPM] to force them to surrender to the authorities. However, since our policy on insurgent surrender is not flexible enough, the majority of the CPM still do not come forward to surrender. We have to correct our policy first so that we can welcome the CPM guerrillas of all nationalities, as we have received and welcomed the insurgents of the Communist Party of Thailand, as national development participants. In addition, we should build roads along the border, and roads to important strategic points and villages, help those with land to make their living, and train them to use weapons for self-defense, like the so-called selde-development and defense village program. During this dry season in the south, we will launch more operations in the areas of Yaha, Bannang Sata, Than To, and Betong Districts of Yala Province.

LEADERS PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO NGUYEN HUU MAI

BK050416 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] On 4 January, at the conference hall at 10 Nguyen Canh Chan, the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, and the Council of Ministers paid tribute to and held a memorial and burial service for Comrade Nguyen Huu Mai. At the tribute-paying ceremony, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh sent a wreath bearing the inscription: Boundless Grief Over the Passing Away of Comrade Nguyen Huu Mai.

Present at the ceremony were Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Pham Hung, Le Duc Tho, Vo Chi Cong, Tran Xuan Bach, and many other high-ranking leading cadres of the party, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, various mass organizations, political parties, organs, departments, and sectors at the central level and in Hanoi.

Representatives of the Soviet Embassy and of the diplomatic missions of a number of other countries were on hand to pay floral homage to Comrade Nguyen Huu Mai.

Attending the memorial service were Comrades Do Muoi, Nguyen Duc Tam, Nguyen Co Thach, Le Thanh Nghi, and many other high-ranking party and state cadres. Comrade Vu Oanh, secretary of the party Central Committee, read eulogy in commemoration of the meritorious services rendered by Comrade Nguyen Huu Mai, an outstanding and stalwart party member and a highly experienced leading cadre of our party and state. Comrade Nguyen Huu Mai had devoted all his life to the glorious revolutionary cause of the party and nation. Throughout one half century of revolutionary activities, he struggled tirelessly for the party's ideal and the people's happiness. With the passing away of Comrade Nguyen Huu Mai, our party and state have lost a loyal cadre and we have lost a sincere comrade and friend. With grief, the comrade leaders and friends and relatives of Comrade Nguyen Huu Mai attending the memorial service escorted him to his eternal resting place.

TRUONG CHINH CHAIRS COUNCIL OF STATE MEETING

BK031502 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] On 3 January 1987, the Council of State held its regular meeting under the chairmanship of Chairman Truong Chinh. Chairman of the Nationalities Council Hoang Truong Minh also attended the meeting. The Council of State discussed and put forth its views on the preparations for the 8th National Assembly election in April 1987.

TRUONG CHINH VISITS NATIONAL TECHNICAL FAIR

OW021800 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 2 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh today called at the third national economic and technical fair currently held in Hanoi. President Truong Chinh expressed his satisfaction at viewing the products on display reflecting the great economic potentials and the initial results in the application of scientific and technological progress to production in the country. The fair has opened since last December 5 displaying more than 5,000 products from 38 provinces and cities and 24 economic and technical branches.



TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES OUTGOING LAO AMBASSADOR

BK040316 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] On 3 January, at the Presidential Palace, Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh received Khampheun Tounalom, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, who paid a farewell visit before leaving for home to assume new duties. Nguyen Viet Dung, head of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State was also on hand.

Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom solemnly extended to Chairman Truong Chinh his sincere and deep gratitude to our party and state for giving him wholehearted assistance and creating every favorable conditions for him to fulfill his duties in Vietnam over the past 6 years. He wished the Vietnamese people many new and even greater successes in carrying out the noble tasks set forth by the Sixth CPV Congress.

Chairman Truong Chinh expressed his joy at the constant development of the special friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Chairman Truong Chinh highly appreciated the positive contributions made by Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom during his term in Vietnam to the strengthening of the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Lao people.

The reception took place in a very cordial atmosphere permeated with fraternal friendship.

LAO GENERAL VISITS VIETNAMESE TROOPS IN LAOS

BK050412 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] On 21 and 22 December, a Lao Ministry of National Defense delegation led by Lieutenant General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and head of the LPA General Political Department, visited a number of Vietnamese Army volunteer units who are performing international obligations in Laos. The delegation also visited Vietnamese wounded and sick soldiers who are undergoing medical treatment at various hospitals. Afterward, the Lao delegation called on the SRV military attache's office in Laos to convey greetings to the Vietnamese People's Army on its founding anniversary.

Meanwhile, the Lao paper PASASON on 22 December carried an article by Senior Colonel Nguyen Dinh Tran, SRV military attache to Laos, stressing the tradition and maturity of the VPA and hailing the close solidarity between the Vietnamese and Lao Armies during the past decades.

CONSULATE IN LAOS HAILS SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

BK050240 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Dec 86

[Text] On 19 December, the SRV Consulate General, Vietnamese specialists, army volunteer troops, and Vietnamese residents in Savannakhet Province, Laos, held a meeting to welcome success of the Sixth CPV Congress and to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the general uprising against the French colonialists. Participants to the meeting unanimously adopted the contents of a letter to be sent to the party Central Committee and a letter of Vietnamese residents in Laos to Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong, thanking the Vietnamese party and government for their kind attention to Vietnamese residents in Savannakhet.

NATIONALS IN VIENTIANE PRAISE CONGRESS SUCCESS

BK050550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Dec 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 December, a large number of Vietnamese party members, embassy personnel, specialists, and students currently working or studying in Vientiane held a meeting to greet the fine success of the Sixth National CPV Congress of delegates.

The participants unanimously adopted a letter of resolve addressed to the CPV Central Committee. The letter said: We express complete identity of views with the resolutions of the congress. We are determined to do out utmost to successfully implement these resolutions. We have absolute confidence in the leadership of the new party Central Committee with Comrade Nguyen Van Linh as general secretary. On this occasion, we promise the party Central Committee to organize a political drive to gain a thorough understanding of the spirit and confidence in the party; to be imbued with and satisfactorily carry out the party's external line; to make every effort to strengthen the special relations between Vietnam and Laos as well as among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; to strengthen and purify our party organization; and to boldly renovate our way of thinking, our organization, our cadres, and our work style in conformity with the spirit and contents of the congress resolutions.

PRK AMBASSADOR TEP HENN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

BK031627 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 3 Jan 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 3 -- Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Tep Henn called a news conference here this morning on the occasion of the 8th National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (Jan. 7). The Kampuchean ambassador informed his audience of the all-round achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past years in national construction and defence under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and with devoted assistance from the Vietnamese Army volunteers and people.

Tep Henn reaffirmed the People's Republic of Kampuchea's unswerving stance of peace, friendship and cooperation. He said the P.R.K. has established diplomatic relations with 40 countries and national liberation movements the world over. He spoke highly of the militant solidarity, friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as among the three Indochinese countries, describing it as a vital factor for the revolution in each country. Tep Henn voiced the Kampuchean people's aspiration to live in good neighbourliness with other countries in Southeast Asia.

Taking questions, Tep Henn said that the Kampuchean people have passed the most difficult period. The decision to withdraw all the Vietnamese Army volunteers by 1990 proves the rapid growth of the Kampuchean Army. Kampuchea's independence has been and will be firmly defended, he stressed.

VAN TIEN DUNG ATTENDS MILITARY INSTITUTE FETE

OW040747 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 4 -- A meeting was held yesterday by the Military Institute to mark its 10th founding anniversary (Jan 3).

It was attended by General Van Tien Dung, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of national defence, and other senior officers of the Vietnam People's Army.

Senior Lieutenant General Prof. Hoang Minh Thao, director of the institute, addressed the meeting. Dealing with the growth of the institute, he said: "Over the past ten years, the institute has trained thousands of high-ranking officers for different military services and armed forces while actively conducting research on military sciences and arts, thus contributing to increasing the invincible strength of the Vietnam People's Army, a revolutionary army of the people and by the people".

Taking the floor, General Van Tien Dung hailed the achievements recorded by the institute and recommended its lecturers and students to strive their best to make the institute a regular, exemplary and modern academic centre.

#### U.S. SENATORS END TWO-DAY VISIT

OWO21702 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 2 -- Two U.S. senators, Mark O. Hatfield and James A. McClure and their wives left here today after a two-day visit to Vietnam. During their stay, they were received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho. The U.S. senators had exchanges of views with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on issues of mutual concern. The guests paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his house and office. They also toured a number of economic and cultural establishments in the capital city.

#### VO VAN KIET REPORT TO ASSEMBLY, INSTALLMENT 5

BK021000 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 29 Dec 86

["Part III and last" of 24 December report on the 1987 socioeconomic development plan by Vice Chairman of the Council Ministers, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, and party Central Committee Political Bureau member Vo Van Kiet to the 12th session of the 7th National Assembly on behalf of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] Dear comrade National Assembly deputies: To successfully implement this 1987 socioeconomic development plan, attention should be paid to the following issues concerning guidance for implementation:

1. The sixth party congress set forth the guidelines and objectives of socioeconomic development for the 5-year 1986-90 period. All sectors and localities must thoroughly understand the congress resolution and must supplement their own congress resolutions and draft 1987 and 5-year plans in order to resolve the immediate problems of prices, wages, and money in accordance with the various resolutions of the party and state.

The Council of Ministers must urgently guide the study and promulgation of various documents to institutionalize the party resolutions, such as policies on national finance, export-import and foreign exchange management, investment, the practice of thrift, and transformation and employment of various economic elements.



2. Production should be rearranged. All sectors and localities must formulate projects and resolutely rearrange production; reduce or discontinue production in those ineffective grass-roots units; immediately rearrange the production of some items such as bicycle spare parts and inner tubes and tires, cigarettes, and wine in order to enhance efficiency and the quality of goods; and link the rearrangement of production with productive labor division among the various ministries and general departments, between the central and local governments, and between the state-run establishments, cooperatives and private enterprises. Material conditions should be reserved on a priority basis for those essential products of the economy.

We must resolutely shift the guidelines for investment, primarily concentrating on the three major programs and, at the same time, earmarking the correct amounts for those projects to be continued in subsequent years.

3. We must develop the new economic management mechanism a step further, eliminate bureaucratic centralism and subsidization and, at the same time, oppose disorderly dispersion, establish order and discipline in socioeconomic management, and correctly implement the principle of democratic centralization which strengthens the initiative and unified centralization of the central government while extending autonomy to localities. We should simultaneously promote the right to autonomy in production and business of grass-roots economic units.

We should urgently study the project for renovating the planning task both in scope and method in connection with the uniform renovation of the economic management mechanism. Plans must correctly reflect the party's viewpoints on organizing the economic structure, liberating all existing production capabilities, exploiting the country's potentials, and effectively using international aid to vigorously develop production forces along with developing and consolidating socialist production relations.

All our lines, policies, and plans must be directed to the grass-roots units and workers to encourage satisfactorily their production and business activities. We should get rid of unnecessary intermediary links and eliminate all infringements by higher levels of management upon the legitimate interests of producers.

The plans of grass-roots state-run economic units must be comprehensively formulated to encompass the productive, technical, financial, and social aspects, and must be based on initiative in production and business and the financial autonomy of grass-roots units in conformity with Draft Resolution 306 of the Political Bureau.

First of all, we must fully develop local capabilities to balance objectives of various plans as much as possible and positively ensure effective formulation of plans from the grass roots and higher levels. We must follow the guidance of the higher echelons and the market situation both at home and abroad to formulate firm and effective plans for the grass roots. We must, through various economic contracts, combine production with consumption and develop integration of production and business. Integration activities must be fully included in plans and abide by the law. Various agricultural cooperatives and collectives must consider their socioeconomic conditions, the region's general planning orientations, and demands on consumption and bartering goods with the state in order to decide on measures to supplement their production structure and socioeconomic plans.

In addition to the tax obligation, economic relations between the state and cooperatives must be conducted through various trade contracts managed by state-run business organizations in compliance with the principle of equality and proper and agreed-upon prices. Besides the volume of goods sold to the state in line with economic contracts and agreed-upon prices, various cooperatives are authorized to use their surplus for bartering or for direct sale in markets. For small industrial and handicraft cooperatives, it is necessary to implement policies on supplying materials, fuel, and grains to encourage vigorously the production of consumer goods in line with plans and the division of production. Relations between the state and cooperatives are carried out through various economic contracts on selling materials and purchasing goods. The production of goods beyond quotas which used self-provided raw materials or materials obtained from practicing thrift must be encouraged appropriately.

Regarding a number of important aspects, we must renovate the planning mechanism as follows: Concerning the material and technical aspect: We must implement the principle of providing materials and technical facilities to various production establishments in line with production plans and economic and technical standards. We must balance the supply of materials and technical facilities in purchasing agricultural, forestry, and marine products from economic collectives, individuals, and families. We must, through the local people's committee, eliminate the practice of balancing and supplying materials by the barter method. The state must give priority to ensuring a balanced supply of materials and technical facilities to establishments that produce essential means of production such as coal, electricity, cement, steel, and phosphate fertilizers, while managing the distribution of all products produced by these establishments. Grass-roots units are not allowed to keep their products for bartering.

Regarding investment and capital construction: All sources of capital must be used for various plans of grass-roots units, localities, and the national economy. The supply of materials must be balanced. The state must design regulations on norms for total investment capital of localities which include capital obtained from the local and central budgets and establish a list of projects and their newly mobilized capacities. Those below-norm projects must also be registered with the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. The state bank provides capital only to registered projects which have received approval by the State Planning Commission.

Regarding finance and money: All sectors and echelons must formulate budget, credit, and monetary plans. They must integrate and review these plans to adjust them in compliance with the socioeconomic plan while implementing the system of ratifying and assigning plan norms on the revenue and expenses of the local budget.

4. We should intensify the task of providing guidance for the implementation of plans. In guiding the implementation of plans, we must concentrate on the major tasks and products of the state. In the course of implementation, if there is an increase or decrease in materials and goods, including unexpected demand, calculations must still be carefully made within the limits of the general balances of the economy.

All ministries, provinces, cities, and major units must scrupulously comply with the system of reporting on the implementation of the annual plan, compile and submit reports on the implementation of quarterly and seasonal plans to the Council of Ministers, the State Planning Commission, and the General Statistics Department in order to help provide timely guidance.

The purpose of reorganizing the information system is to enable the central government to promptly control the implementation of the state plan as well as supplement items of the plans by various sectors and localities.

The General Statistics Department must compile timely and accurate statistics on the situation of implementing the various plan norms, especially the regulations norms and lists of balances which have been reviewed. We should implement the principle of allowing only those echelons which assign regulation norms to adjust the norms. Guidance for the implementation of plans must be based on the ratified plans. We should scrupulously implement the system of accounting in plans, especially for materials and funds. Those units which have received adequate materials and failed to fulfill the state plan must note down their debts of materials to the state. On the other hand, if grass-roots units cannot receive adequate materials according to plans and contracts and must procure additional materials on their own, the state must reimburse materials to the grass-roots units commensurate with the number of products received or must pay for the products at agreed-upon prices, satisfactorily ensuring the interests of grass-roots units.

Dear comrade National Assembly deputies, the sixth national party congress has pointed out great and heavy tasks to our people while asserting the fundamental guidelines for overcoming difficulties and advancing steadily. The party congress resolution reflects the intelligence of all our party members, people, and troops. It clearly manifests the urgent demands and tasks of life in line with the present stage of socialist construction in our country.

In order to greet the success of the congress in the most significant manner, we should begin work in accordance with the congress resolution. Let each person within the limits and domain of his work and labor incorporate the resolution into his life, increase the number of creative models manifold, and liberate all production capabilities along the line set by the party congress.

Let the entire country launch a new movement for revolutionary acts to advance vigorously into the new stage with new confidence and strength. Let us conduct a countrywide campaign to purify and enhance the effectiveness of the state machinery, oppose negativism and corruption in society, make social relations healthy, and achieve social justice in all domains. Only by doing so can we remove difficulties, overcome obstacles, eliminate sluggishness, advance the cause of socioeconomic transformation, construction, and development, and successfully fulfill the 1987 state plan.

Thank you, and I wish you all good health, comrades.

#### NHAN DAN EDITORIAL EXTOLS PARTY UNITY

BK041040 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Dec 86

[24 December NHAN DAN editorial: "Enhance Unity and Singlemindedness Within the Party"]

[Text] The Sixth CPV Congress has concluded with fine success. The process of discussing and approving various documents presented by the party Central Committee at the congress as well as the election of the sixth party Central Committee have demonstrated our party's strength of unity and singlemindedness.



The unity and singlemindedness, based on the correct political lines of the party and its principles of organizing activities, have been consolidated by the revolutionary sentiments of those people who hold the same ideal. This is one of the most important factors for making the party strong politically, ideologically, and organizationally so it can lead our people to carry out successfully the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress.

The vast scope and the complex nature of those economic, social, national defense, and security tasks outlined in the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress, the question of who will triumph over whom between the two paths of socialism and capitalism, and the struggle between our people on one side and imperialism and international reactionaries on the other require greater unity and singlemindedness within the party.

Our party has a fine tradition of unity and singlemindedness. Regardless of whether the revolution is developing favorably or meeting with difficulties, our party has always remained a bloc of unity in both thought and action. This a fundamental factor for the many great victories of our party and people.

In recent years, as the revolution reaches a turning point, alongside our strong points and achievements, we have displayed many errors and shortcomings. Faced with this situation, inside the party, there exist differing viewpoints and ideas over one matter or another in substantiating policy lines, evaluating the situation, and determining the causes of shortcomings. In addition, there emerges a lack of synchronization in the style and work relationship between a number of leadership cadres at various echelons. The bad practices of departmentalism, localism, parochialism, and envy are still serious. In the party, because of their way of thinking or their attitudes and work style which are not good, there are cadres who, although having a good sense of awareness, have proved themselves to lack objectivity and calmness. They have made unthoughtful statements, resulting in a lack of unity. The enemy and bad elements have capitalized on his situation to incite hatred and sow division. Drawing on lessons of experience learned from the recent party activities and realizing the spirit of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress, we must resolutely overcome this situation and implement correctly the party's organizational principles and discipline.

Unity within the party is built on the basis of defending the party lines and concepts as outlined in the party congress resolution and other resolutions of the party Central Committees. Once there is a differing view, we must study it, exchange ideas and discuss it in an organized manner in order to reach an identity of views. When meeting with new, difficult problems, we must make organized recommendations with the party and must not make rash statements. It is very important that in party activities we observe the principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, and individual responsibility, the minority obeying the majority, individuals obeying the organization, subordinates obeying superiors, and the entire party obeying the party Central Committee. We must concern ourselves with preserving the unity within various party leadership organs and we must, on this basis, enhance unity within the entire party.

The fine success of the Sixth CPV Congress has marked a new, important change in the party's political, ideological, and organizational leadership and this is of great significance in further strengthening the party's bloc of unity and unanimity.

Although there are numerous difficulties lying ahead of us, we are armed with the party's valuable tradition of being more united and singleminded in the face of difficulties and ordeals in order to lead the revolutionary cause forward with the motto: All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness.

In light of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress and for the sake of successful implementation of this resolution, our party is determined to do its utmost to preserve and develop the party's tradition of unity and unanimity and to implement correctly President Ho Chi Minh's advice: Unity is an extremely valuable tradition of our party and people. You, comrades, from the central down to party chapters, must preserve the party's unity and singlemindedness as you did the apples of your eyes.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS STRESSED

BK041203 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Dec 86

[NHAN DAN 23 December editorial: "Launch a Revolutionary Movement Among the Laboring People To Implement the Sixth Party Congress Resolutions"]

[Text] To score achievements in honor of the sixth party congress, our entire party, people, and Armed Forces have launched an emulation movement in carrying out production labor and other tasks, ensuring combat readiness, and good fighting. At a time when our country is still rife with great difficulties and our economy is still affected by serious imbalances, this mass movement has brought about many practical results, manifesting the revolutionary spirit of the people and their close attachment to and confidence in the party.

In assessing the movement, the resolution of the sixth party congress pointed out: The congress warmly commended the compatriots of various nationalities throughout the nation, the working class, the collective peasantry, socialist intelligentsia, the laboring people of other strata, and the people's armed forces for, under the most difficult conditions, having upheld their revolutionary heroism and their spirit of collective mastery, working dilligently and creatively, fighting heroically and resourcefully, and scoring numerous new achievements and victories.

The congress warmly welcomed Vietnamese residents living abroad who have always thought of the fatherland and contributed positively to building the nation.

The sixth party congress concluded with fine success. It called on our entire party, people, and Armed Forces to unite closely around the party Central Committee, strive to develop the achievements we have recorded, and struggle gallantly to overcome all difficulties and ordeals in order to translate the resolutions of the party into reality and effect new changes in all aspects of our socioeconomic life.

In response to the party's call, we must, at all costs, launch a widespread and seething revolutionary movement among the laboring people to implement voluntarily and enthusiastically the party congress resolutions. All targets, orientations, and solutions set forth by the congress can be achieved only with the creative revolutionary action of millions of laboring people.

It is necessary to launch a voluntary revolutionary movement among the laboring people, the crux of which is to respect human life, develop the creativity of the people of all strata, and focus that creativity on the struggle to build and defend the socialist fatherland and shape a new society. Through this revolutionary movement, we should shape, train, and temper new men; form firm and strong labor collectives and combat collectives; and discover and foster men of great talent.

To help launch a revolutionary movement among the masses to implement the sixth party congress resolutions it is necessary to quickly improve leadership, management, and organizational and operational work in all sectors and at all echelons; enforce concrete and correct policies; maintain order and discipline in socioeconomic activities; develop and augment the people's strength; fend off and eliminate all negative phenomena; and ensure social justice and the principle of distribution according to labor. A lack of the sense of responsibility and a lack of ability and quality of cadres in various sectors and units may hamper the mass movement or prevent its bringing about practical results.

Let us advance to a seething movement for revolutionary action in all parts of the country in order to implement the sixth party congress resolutions, fulfill the 1986-90 5-year plan, and score ever greater achievements in our revolutionary undertaking.

All for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the happiness of the people.

AFP: 'SEVERE' PROBLEMS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE

BK010337 Hong Kong AFP in English 0152 GMT 1 Jan 87

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, Jan 1 (AFP) -- Vietnam's severe economic, social and political crisis looks likely to continue for some time despite attempts at reform and leadership changes in 1986, analysts say here.

The government had launched an ambitious reform programme at the end of 1985 designed to stimulate the economy by doing away with state subsidies and giving businesses a freer hand in management. But the programme quickly became bogged down in political rows, bureaucracy and difficulties in making changes, plunging the country into an unprecedented crisis.

Inflation soared to a staggering annual rate of 700 percent, according to official figures, as a result of price, wage and currency reforms and confusion caused by the management changes. A lack of competent managers able to cope with independent financial management cut production, already often running at only around 50 percent of capacity, still further. This worsened shortages of already scarce consumer goods and fuelled the black market.

The result was that virtually none of the country's major economic-performance targets were met.

The country also had a record budget deficit, food production lagging seven to eight percent below target, exports as much as 30 percent behind and industrial production 40 percent below plan.



In addition, foreign-currency reserves are down to the point where they could only cover two weeks' worth of imports, coal and electricity remain chronically short and the government in recent months has seemed unable to ensure that its decisions were implemented.

Senior officials have admitted that the standard of living has fallen sharply and the government has been forced to reintroduce subsidies for basic necessities. Even so, state employees' salaries are barely enough to keep them going for a few days -- a bowl of soup on the street here, for example, costs up to 10 percent of a minor official's monthly salary.

These problems have led to a blossoming of the black market, trafficking, and corruption which has affected virtually every level of government, sparking increasingly overt criticism of the authorities, particularly in the cities. "For the first time in its history, the party has lost the people's confidence," an elderly communist from Ho Chi Minh City (former Saigon) told the sixth party congress in December.

This unprecedented crisis of confidence was exacerbated by internal problems within the party, divided between proponents of continuing reform and those who wanted a return to the old ways. The debate, which paralysed government decision-making, crystallised over who would succeed the country's ailing top leaders, Le Duan, and then after his death in July over the replacement of the party's aging "old guard," who were expected to step down during the party congress.

The reformists who want the changes to continue seemed to have triumphed with the appointment of one of their leading lights, Nguyen Van Linh, to head the party at the congress, but the conservatives, who want to call a halt to reforms, remain powerful.

The party congress saw the departure of many old faces from party positions to make way for younger men, but expected government changes did not follow at the winter National Assembly session. In the face of continuing bitter disagreement within the party, the leadership have apparently decided to call a truce, analysts say here. Thus head of state Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong, the major "historic leaders" still in power, who relinquished their party posts at the congress, are now unlikely to be replaced in the government until the spring. The problem of the handover to a new leadership generation may well continue to hamper progress in 1987, delaying necessary changes in the country, analysts say.

The prospects are hardly more encouraging on the economic front, with even the most optimistic leaders saying it will take at least two years simply to stabilise the situation.

The congress decided to devote the bulk of investment in the coming years to boosting production in three key areas, agriculture, consumer goods and export items, in a bid to pull out of the crisis. But the investment funds to be used will come largely from socialist countries and will probably not be enough to meet Vietnam's needs, analysts say.

There is little hope of help from new sources abroad. Vietnam has been deprived of Western and international fund aid since it stopped paying its debts in 1982. Vietnamese leaders have said they want to attract Western capital and technology, but Hanoi is unlikely to achieve this as long as it continues to maintain troops in Cambodia, analysts say here.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN 'REGRETS' FRENCH BAN ON MINISTERIAL VISITS

BK060519 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Australia's Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Hayden says he regrets the decision by France to ban ministerial visits between the two countries. France says the ban has been imposed because Australia wants the French territory of New Caledonia returned to the United Nations list of countries to be decolonized. Both the French Foreign Ministry and the Australian Embassy in Paris confirmed that the ambassador, Mr Peter Curtis, was called in on 19 December. The foreign minister, Mr Jean-Bernard Raimond, told him that all official exchanges of visits would be suspended indefinitely.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the first affected by the action would be the cancellation of a visit to Australia later this month by the South Pacific affairs minister, Mr Gaston Flosse.

Mr Hayden said the decision was unfortunate but there was nothing Australia could do about it. Mr Hayden says it is one of several major issues including the South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty and French nuclear testings in the South Pacific where there are differences.

[Begin Hayden recording] I've made it clear to them that in every other respect the bilateral relationship is in good order and I think it is in our mutual interests that we recognize these are problem areas that won't go away and somehow or another we could learn to manage them and manage them successfully so that the remainder of what is a very good relationship isn't impaired. But these problems aren't going to go away and unfortunately they are going to be the cause of some strain from time to time. I think it is a measure of our abilities and our maturities respectively as to how successfully we handle those differences. These are major issues in this part of the world and in this part of the world there is a different perspective about those issues to that which prevails in Paris. [end recording]

HAYDEN ON NUCLEAR TEST DETECTION WORK WITH JAPAN

BK241031 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has announced that Australia is cooperating with Japan in a scientific venture which will contribute to detecting underground nuclear explosions. The venture involves the exchange of seismic waveform data which will contribute to the building and operation of a global seismic network. Seismic monitoring is one of the most important means of detecting underground nuclear explosions.

The Australian Government believes that a global seismic network could play a vital role in verifying compliance with a future comprehensive test ban treaty -- Australia's highest priority arms control objective. An experiment conducted between the Australian Seismological Center in Canberra and the Japanese Weather Association in Tokyo will complement work by the Geneva-based conference on disarmament group of scientific experts. A major international seismic experiment is proposed for 1988.

HEROIN SALES SAID TO FUND ANTI-TURKISH ACTIVITIES

BK270905 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Dec 86

[Text] A leader of the Turkish community in Melbourne claims a network of rival political extremists in Australia is selling heroin to raise funds to undermine the Turkish Government. The president of the Australian Council of Turks, Mr (Kinar Gopana), says up to \$15 million has been raised each year through heroic sales by Armenians and left- and right-wing Turkish extremists.

Mr (Gopana) says he had cooperated with police investigations and has evidence that those involved are members of terrorist groups who have been fighting for years to divide Turkey into ethnic republics. Police told a Radio Australia police reporter in Melbourne that some Turkish-run coffee shops are known fronts for the heroin trade.

NEW ZEALANDPRO-KANAK GROUP CLAIMS FRENCH SPIES 'ACTIVE'

HK060627 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Wellington, Jan 6 (AFP) -- A New Zealand group supporting Kanak independence in New Caledonia charged Tuesday that it had been infiltrated by French spies here. The Kanaky Aotearoa group charged that French spies were active in New Zealand, had infiltrated their movement, and passed on to French Government officials details of the group's plans to visit the French colony to show support for native Kanaks demanding independence.

More than 40 people had applied for visas to visit New Caledonia next week, but 38 had been refused, group leader David Small said. The refusals made it clear "that the French have intelligence agents in this country," he added.

Alain Grouhier, a spokesman at the French Embassy in Wellington, refused to comment on the allegations, saying that any comment would have to come from the "authorities in New Caledonia, they made the decision." He said each country had the right to accept or decline visa applications without explanation.

French Minister of State for South Pacific Affairs Gaston Flosse is due to visit here next month, the first visit by a French minister since the sinking of the Greenpeace ship "Rainbow Warrior" in Auckland harbor by French secret agents soured relations between the two countries. Mr Flosse was also due to visit Australia, but officials said Monday that this visit was unlikely to proceed following a French decision to suspend official visits to Australia in apparent retaliation for Canberra's support at the United Nations for New Caledonia's independence. New Zealand is also a leading critic of continued French colonial rule in New Caledonia, New Zealand's nearest neighbouring state.

There has been no suggestion of a French suspension of official visits to New Zealand and "no indication" that Mr Flosse's visit was "under any threat," a spokesman for the prime minister's office said here Tuesday. Mr Grouhier refused to comment Tuesday on whether the Australia ban would also affect New Zealand.



AQUINO EXPANDS SANDIGANBAYAN'S POWERS

HK051328 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Jan 87 pp 1, 9

[Text] President Aquino has authorized the Sandiganbayan, the government's graft court, to hear and decide cases outside Metro Manila, even outside the country "where the interest of justice so requires."

The Chief Executive gave the authority through Executive Order No. 101 which she signed last Dec. 24 but was released only yesterday. The order amended Presidential Decrees Nos. 1486 and 1606 which created the Sandiganbayan.

In the order, the President also authorized the Sandiganbayan to tap the personnel and facilities of other courts and government offices to ensure the success of its work.

The Sandiganbayan has been vested with exclusive jurisdiction to try civil and criminal cases against public officers for violations of the Revised Penal Code and special laws, including Republic Act No. 3019 (the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act) and Republic Act No. 1379.

Under Executive Order No. 14, President Aquino also gave it exclusive jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases involving ill-gotten wealth that may be filed by the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) against former President Ferdinand E. Marcos and his cronies.

PCGG Deputy Ministry Raul Daza lauded the amendment as "significant towards promoting dues process in the ill-gotten wealth cases."

He said the new order is an "effective answer to those defendants abroad who might use their inability or reluctance to return to the Philippines and face their cases before the Sandiganabayan as a convenient excuse to frustrate the administration of justice."

"Now Marcos and his cronies can find no more alibis," said Daza.

MARCOS ASKS TO RETURN TO ANSWER PROPERTY SUIT

HK060357 Hong Kong AFP in English 0347 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] Manila, Jan 6 (AFP) -- Former President Ferdinand Marcos has asked to be allowed to return to the Philippines to defend himself against allegations that he siphoned off billions of dollars of public funds during his 20-year rule.

In a radio address Monday from his exile in Hawaii broadcast here by privately owned right-wing station DZEC, Mr Marcos denied he owned five New York properties as the government of President Corazon Aquino had charged.

The government announced last week it had filed a 15-billion-peso (750-million-U.S.-dollar) suit in a Manila court seeking transfer of ownership of the New York properties and damages from Mr Marcos, his wife Imelda and 19 other defendants.

A government statement said the lawsuit, the largest civil action in Philippine history, was the first in a series of moves to regain the estimated 10 billion dollars that Mr Marcos and his associates allegedly diverted during his rule.

But in his radio address, the former president claimed the law suit was designed solely "to destroy the name and honor of your servant and to destroy the virtues of the Marcoses."

"That is why I am asking the Aquino government to now allow me to come home so that I can defend myself," he said.

The government cancelled the passports of Mr Marcos and members of his family when he fled to Hawaii during the February "people power" revolution.

The Philippine cabinet decided unanimously last month to bar Mr Marcos from returning home, either for Christmas or for the funeral of his sister Elizabeth, who had just died.

"I am praying to God that somehow the situation will develop where I and my family and all my friends can return peacefully to the Philippines under the protection of a true, newly independent, free Republic of the Philippines," Mr Marcos said in the radio address.

He also described Mrs Aquino's selection by TIME Magazine as "woman of the year" as "the biggest joke of the century" and said he had evidence of "the rampant corruption throughout the land."

#### KMU THREATENS MORE STRIKES OVER SANCHEZ REMOVAL

HK060203 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] The militant Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- 1 May movement] threatens to stage more strikes in the next 3 months unless President Aquino reconsiders the ouster of Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez. The threat was declared by chairman Jeto Villar of the KMU National Capital Region Chapter as thousands of KMU followers rallied yesterday [5 January] against the removal of Sanchez and his replacement by Franklin Drilon. Villar said the KMU could stage up to 300 strikes from January to March to paralyze various industries in the country. He said the KMU is strongly opposed to Drilon as labor minister because he is promanagement and an expert in union-busting. The KMU rallyists attempted to march to Malacanang but were prevented by a force of antiriot policemen and troops who blocked their way at the Mendiola Bridge.

As the KMU demonstrators held their protest action, President Aquino swore in Franklin Drilon as the new labor minister to replace Augusto Sanchez. Drilon, 41, who hails from Iloilo, has been deputy minister for labor relations since September 1986, after a stint with the Angara-Concepcion-Regala-Cruz law offices. In an interview following his oath-taking, Drilon said he plans to amend the labor code and set a new minimum wage. The priority on his list is the holding of dialogues with different labor groups, starting with the KMU, which also staged a sit-in rally in front of the Labor Ministry and the employment offices in Intramuros, Manila. He said he is confident that the KMU members understand that he is for the protection of workers' rights. He also stressed that the KMU should respect the president's decision since it had been consulted about the replacement of Sanchez 2 months ago.

#### NCC'S CEASE-FIRE GUIDELINES EXPECTED 6 JAN

HK051355 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Bishop Antonio Fortich, national chairman of the National Cease-fire Committee [NCC], expected that the military and NDF representatives would agree on cease-fire guidelines tomorrow. According to Fortich, the committee will still have to tackle three points before the guidelines can be issued.

[Begin Fortich recording in English] The three points that bogged us down are the following: The definition of the population centers outside the poblacion [town]; the wearing of uniform, because the government does not want the NDF or NPA to wear the same uniforms as the military men; also, the manner of patrolling places outside the poblacion. [end recording]

Fortich added that they have not yet received formal complaints from the National Democratic Front regarding alleged military operations in Northern Luzon.

[Begin Fortich recording in English] ...an official complaints. As a matter of fact, the RCC, Regional Cease-fire Committees, seem to have been set up in 10 regional zones of the country, except for 1 and 2, Cagayan and Ilocos. [end recording]

Earlier, Brigadier General Luis San Andres, deputy chief of staff for civil and military operations, asked the National Democratic Front leadership to present formal charges to the National Cease-fire Committee about alleged military operations in Northern Luzon.

[Begin San Andres recording] So that it could be verified, and if they really have accusations based on the charges they have issued, they should bring them to the National Cease-fire Committee. [end recording]

#### GOVERNMENT SAYS NDF PROPOSAL 'ILLOGICAL'

HK051454 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Jan 87 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Government yesterday renewed its rejection of rebel demands for a transitional coalition government, calling the proposal "unfounded and illogical."



The Government also rejected demands for the immediate abrogation of an agreement allowing use by the U.S. of military bases here and integration of the New People's Army in the country's armed forces once a peace settlement is concluded.

The rejection of the rebel demands was contained in a formal letter to the National Democratic Front [NDF] released at a news conference by chief Government negotiator Teofisto Guingona following a two-hour meeting with Mrs Aquino and military leaders at Malacanang.

The NDF and the Government panels had agreed on Dec 23 to exchange comments on their respective positions by Jan 3 before meeting again on Jan 6 to begin talks on "substantive issues" aimed at ending the 18-year-old insurgency.

The two sides had earlier agreed on a 6-day ceasefire that went into effect on July 10 [as published] preparatory to the talks, which the Government had proposed to limit initially to land reform and industrialization.

"This Government got its mandate through People's Power," the letter said referring to the February revolt that toppled the Marcos regime.

"This Government will continue that unfinished revolution, to recover from the depths of crisis and to take the necessary steps to right the wrongs of the past..." the letter said. "But it will not do so through an unfounded and illogical demand for a coalition government.

"For the Filipino has only one Government, one flag, one Constitution. There can be no other."

The Government agenda, contained in a four-page letter to the NDF panel, recognized that the "revolt at Edsa remains unfinished." "Poverty and social injustice remain," the letter said, "which Government recognizes and is determined to eradicate."

It acknowledged that while both sides "differ in our analysis of the root causes of the problems, we are both committed to eliminating them."

The Government proposed its own land reform program, saying that it was committed to expand the scope of the program to include all arable and private land, regardless of crops planted. The martial law program limited land redistribution to areas planted to rice and corn.

Guingona said that this land reform program was "based on justice" since it offers just compensation for landlords and a retention limit of seven hectares.

The Government's industrialization program, meanwhile, was based on the 1986 draft Constitution which recognizes that industrialization should be based "on sound agricultural and agrarian reform and protection of Filipino enterprises."

The NDF, on the other hand, had proposed "a comprehensive and feasible industrialization program that is principally based on Filipino capital and resources."

It also proposed "genuine and comprehensive land reform," based on land redistribution and increasing farm productivity.

In its letter, the Government panel said that though these programs differ, "we can try to bridge differences without sacrificing the essence of our respective programs."

The Government also proposed to extend the following benefits to the rebels:

-- Education up to collegiate level, specially for the children "of those who have fallen in battle."

-- Hospitalization for those who are wounded or ill.

-- Self-reliant cooperatives with the provision of credit, technical assistance and marketing outlets by Government.

-- Manpower training.

"Our people desire and deserve meaningful tranquility, not conflict," the Government letter ended. "They are content with a plural society -- peaceful, not warlike. They want reforms, not revolution."

Meanwhile, Juan Ponce Enrile, who turned opposition leader after he was replaced by Defense Minister Rafael Ilete two months ago, described the ceasefire as "meaningless" and "a burden to the people," a press statement reaching the 'CHRONICLE' said.

Enrile reportedly made the statement while in Dipolog City yesterday where he marked the start of his political sorties in Mindanao.

"Today," Enrile said, "arms continue to be raised with the same revolutionary fervor and blood continues to be shed."

#### GOVERNMENT ACCUSES NDF OF EVADING 'REAL ISSUES'

HK051329 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Jan 87 pp 1, 6

[By Nick Quijano Jr]

[Text] The government peace panel yesterday charged the National Democratic Front [NDF] "contradicted and evaded the real issues" in calling government proposals for a common agenda in the upcoming talks as "inadequate, piecemeal and palliative."

"The NDF contradicts itself," government emissary Teofisto Guingona, Jr said in a brief statement, saying "the NDF wants parameters but when government sets parameters, they want specifics."

He added: "When government sets specifics to land reform and industrialization, they want generalities."

The government proposed land reform and industrialization as two main talking points in the substantive phase of the peace talks which begins tomorrow. The talks seek to end the 18-year communist insurgency in the country.

NDF envoy Satur Ocampo Saturday said limiting the agenda to land reform and industrialization "tends to lead the negotiations to immediate specifics without first defining the framework or directions of the talks," making the agenda "inadequate, piecemeal and palliative."

In his statement, Guingona said, "if their (the NDF) main concern is people's welfare, then land reform and industrialization should serve as a good beginning for discussion."

"These are issues we desire to thresh out so that we can determine where we can agree or disagree," Guingona added. "As it is, the NDF contradicts itself and this is far from what our people desire and deserve."

The spokeswoman of the panel, Alice Villadolid, said "no one should flinch now on the eve of the negotiation."

Asked if these meant doubts about the talks persists, spokeswoman Alice Villadolid replied: "Their (the NDF) statement was rather harsh, which is why the government panel felt it had to issue a rejoinder."

She added the three-man panel of Jose W. Diokno, Guingona and Jaime Guerrero was "ready and eager to come to the negotiating table."

Earlier, she said the government's sincerity towards the talks "cannot be doubted," adding "it (the government) need not have begun negotiations with the NDF."

Villadolid said the government went into the talks "to promote unity among the Filipino people."

"Its only raison d'etre for its efforts is the welfare of the masses," she added.

Villadolid also took issue with the NDF on its charge that the P3.5-billion rebel-returnee program was "veiled scheme" to induce rebels to surrender.

"There's nothing veiled or scheming about it. It simply and purely [is] a proposal to help those who are in need of help," she said.

Asked if the Aquino government had a counterinsurgency program as claimed by the NDF, Villadolid said "the New Armed Forces of the Philippines is an efficient organization, as such it would have a counterinsurgency program."

Despite strong statements from both panels, Villadolid said she remained optimistic the substantive phase will go on as scheduled. "Things will get started on Tuesday," she said.

She, however, refused to say if both panels can reach a compromise on a common agenda. So far, the government has rejected rebel demands for the transition coalition government and the inclusion of detained alleged New People's Army (NPA) chief Rodolfo Salas.

The NDF has charged that the government hardened its position even before going to the negotiating table. It also said the talks should not be in the context of the 1986 Draft Charter.



NDF REJECTS PROPOSAL TO LIMIT TALKS AGENDA

HK051445 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 4 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[By staffmember Paulunn Sicam]

[Text] The National Democratic Front (NDF) yesterday rejected the government proposal to limit the discussions for a negotiated political settlement of the insurgency problem initially to land reform and industrialization.

NDF chief negotiator Satur Ocampo said it was "very difficult to agree" to the Government proposal which was contained in a letter dated Jan. 3.

The letter from the Government negotiating panel composed of Teofisto Guingona Jr., Maria Serena Diokno and Jaime Guerrero, suggested an agenda for the talks initially on land reform and industrialization.

The government panel said these are "two attainable objectives" and issues which "most strongly address the needs of the people."

But Ocampo, in a breakfast conference, said the Government "tends to veer the negotiations immediately to specifics without first defining the parameters of the entire talks."

The NDF, he said, was also rejecting another proposal to establish cooperatives for rebels with government help.

Because of the complexity of the problems facing both panels, "we must first arrive at a common understanding of the roots of the problems and identify the steps to address the roots of these problems" Ocampo said.

But, in a conciliatory tone, Ocampo said that the matter of reaching a negotiated political settlement is a complex matter that needs patience from both sides. "There should be patience on both sides to try to understand each other's point of view and then really hammer out a common agenda. Accomodating both sides," he said.

Although both sides have defined their positions, "we have not closed the door to future negotiations," he added.

"There are no easy solutions," Ocampo said. "In this context, a piecemeal approach would fall very short of addressing the more important reasons for the continuation of the armed and political conflict."

He said that while both panels are earnest in trying to solve the complicated problems, "strong vested interests -- among them the U.S. Government and the multinationals and their cohorts among the local political and economic elite are trying to prevent any satisfactory resolution of this problem that would enable our people to obtain redress of their grievances."

He said that the NDF is "not trying to put obstacles to the negotiations." Rather, "we are trying to make the problems surface so that all our people will join hands in trying to resolve these questions."

He called on the people "to express their views in favor of the government or the NDF's proposals so that we can really have a dialogue with the Filipino people."

After establishing the framework for the talks, Ocampo said the NDF would like to see the resolution of two very important factors necessary for a negotiated political settlement.

First is the "complete dismantling of the remaining features of the previous dictatorship." Second, which stems from the first, Ocampo said, is the "resolution or response to the people's fundamental democratic and nationalist demands."

"We cannot separate the question of continuing and concrete democratization from the socio-economic aspect of the negotiations," Ocampo said.

He said that in its Jan. 3 proposal the government is "trying to isolate democratization from the rest of the package."

The NDF, he said, "would put the question of complete dismantling of the remaining features of the dictatorship on top of our agenda."

The NDF scored the government offer of specific projects to benefit the rebels even during the ceasefire like establishment of cooperatives and pilot projects for education, health and training.

The government's overall approach, Ocampo said, is "trying to dangle incentives to the revolutionary forces in terms of specifics that may or may not have a coherent direction."

What the rebels want at this time, he said, is to lay down the framework of the political, social economic and military questions. "From there, we can identify which topics can be dealt with first". Ocampo stressed that the agenda they will agree to must be a "total package" with its parameters well-defined.

The government approach, which begins with specific projects, he said, is "piecemeal".

Antonio Zumel, the other NDF negotiator, said the Government approach is "inadequate" and "palliative."

"All we ask at the beginning of substantive talks, is that we agree on a common framework," Ocampo said.

The setting up of the common agenda alone, he said, may take up to three meetings. The government and the NDF panels have agreed to meet every Tuesday and Thursday starting Jan. 6 for the substantive talks.

Ocampo said it is clear from the text of both proposals, that "the government and the NDF still address the problems of armed and political conflict from two different directions."

However, he observed that the government "did not basically reject the general and specific proposals we have submitted." The government only objected to the idea of coalition government, he said.

However, he said that the government rejection of a coalition government was made "without first having studied the context within which it was proposed in our agenda."

The NDF, he clarified is "not asking for prior commitment to a mechanical coalition between the government and the NDF forces."

The basis of the NDF proposals for "a transitional government that would be a logical consequences of a comprehensive agreement of political, military, economic and social questions".

The NDF, he said, "wants a change of a political system, or mechanism to enable the marginalized and the middle sectors of our society a chance to be directly represented in the formulation of a constitution, a government structure and a government program.

"We don't see this being achieved through a gradualists approach of inviting them into the political arena under the present rules of the game," he said.

#### GOVERNMENT PEACE PANEL NAMES CONSULTANTS

HK021343 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY INQUIRER in English 1 Jan 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] The government peace panel headed by Audit chairman Teofisto Guingona will tap the services of 14 ministry officials when the second phase of the peace talks with communist rebels start Jan 6.

The ministry officials will act as consultants to the panel during negotiations for a permanent political settlement to the 17-year communist insurgency.

The consultants to the peace panel are Deputy Public Works and Highways Minister Juanito Ferrer; Milagros Llanes of the Ministry of Social Services and Development; Severino Madrono of the Ministry of Agrarian Reform; Maj. Gen. Eduardo Ermita and Brig. Gen. Feliciano Gasis Jr. of the Ministry of National Defense; Antonio Fernando, assistant general manager of the National Housing Authority; director Pura Calleja of the Ministry of labor and Employment; Deputy Minister Froilan Alburo and special assistant Diamadel Dungay of NEWDA [National Economic Development Authority]; State Prosecutor Norberto de Vera; Deputy Health Minister Mario Tajuiwalo; Deputy Local Government Minister Lito Lorenzana; Deputy Foreign Minister Manintal Tamano and Ambassador Manuel Yan; Deputy Agriculture Minister Carlos Fernandez, and Alberto Malvar of the Presidential Task Force on Human Settlements.

The appointment of the consultants came after the National Ceasefire Committee [NCC] finalized the procedures in the filing of complaints on truce violations.

The NCC, a five-man body headed by Bishop Antonio Fortich, was given jurisdiction by both the panels of the government and the National Democratic Front to act, investigate rule and mete out sanctions on ceasefire violations.

All complaints are to specify the alleged violation and the perpetrators; the time (day, date and hour); the place (province, city, town and barangay); specific facts surrounding the case; and the names of possible witnesses.



Upon receipt of the complaint, the ceasefire committee -- whether on the regional, provincial or city level -- will then conduct its own investigation.

A decision on any complaint will only be considered valid when concurred in by majority of the five-man ceasefire committee. The decision should also be in writing, and signed by all the members.

In case a decision is not unanimous, the different positions must be reflected in the decision.

#### GOVERNMENT, MNLF SET NEGOTIATIONS AGENDA

HK040048 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] In Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, the Philippine Government and Muslim rebels of the Moro National Liberation Front set an agenda for negotiations on autonomy for the southern Philippines. Agreement was announced after the first meeting between MNLF leader Nur Misuari and the chief government negotiator, National Affairs Minister Aquilino Pimentel. The meeting followed separate talks with the secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO].

Pimentel said they will spare no efforts to effect a just and lasting solution to the problem which will be acceptable to the Muslim people of the southern Philippines and the non-Muslim population.

Earlier, an official of the Jeddah-based ICO said the overall atmosphere appears good.

#### MISUARI WARNS CONSTITUTION MUST BE AMENDED

HK051425 Hong Kong AFP in English 1414 GMT 5 Jan 87

[Text] Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Jan 5 (AFP) -- Rebel Philippine Moslem Leader Nur Misuari on Monday warned that if certain sections of the new draft constitution regarding the island of Mindanao are not scrapped, the entire peace process could be endangered.

In another development, the head of the Philippine Moslem Liberation Front (PMLF), Salamat Hachem, denounced Mr. Misuari's agreement with Manila for Moslem autonomy as a "theatrical act" and warned he would continue the armed struggle for independence.

Mr. Misuari's Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) agreed here Saturday to drop demands for a totally independent Moslem state and proposed instead full autonomy for Mindanao and three other southern islands, comprising a third of the country, in a bid to end 14 years of fighting which have cost some 50,000 lives.

The Jeddah-based SAUDI GAZETTE newspaper reported Monday that the MNLF and the government would form a joint committee to continue talks on autonomy for the Moro people.

"The talks could be held either in Manila or Mindanao" next month, Aquilino Pimentel, head of the government team, told the paper. An official statement in Manila put the start date at February 9.

But the talks have been overshadowed by the referendum of a draft constitution, scheduled for February 2.

Mr. Misuari told the newspaper that ratification of the constitution would pre-empt the type of autonomy the MNLF plans to seek from the government.

The draft constitution reportedly calls for autonomy for "Moslem Mindanao" as opposed to all of Mindanao and several other islands.

According to the government, Moslems make only 28 per cent of Mindanao's population. But the MNLF claims to have the support of four million highlanders as well as substantial numbers of Christians.

Mr. Misuari warned that unless President Corazon Aquino acceded to demands to suspend contested sections of the draft relating to Mindanao, "the finger of accusation will be pointed at her."

"She has to do it if she wants to do it if she wants [as received] the peace process to continue: Otherwise we will go back to square one," he warned.

In Manila, the statement quoted Mr. Pimentel as saying that the decision whether to suspend this provision in the constitution rested entirely with the president.

He acknowledged that if Mrs. Aquino refused to suspend it "that will be one more obstacle to overcome," but stressed that negotiations with the Moslems would continue even if this proposal were rejected.

There are also questions as to what constitutes autonomy.

A government negotiator, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, told reporters that autonomy is "self-determination and self-government with the least interference from the central government. It is not full freedom but maximum freedom."

That view differs [and] contrasts with that held by Misuari, who said autonomy is "essentially the creation of the state within a state."

He told the SAUDI GAZETTE that the Moros would handle the day-to-day running of the government, while the central government in Manila would have responsibility for foreign affairs, currency and telecommunications.

The government negotiators, quoted in Manila, emphasized that the MNLF had agreed to make the granting of autonomy dependent on "democratic processes," meaning that residents of the affected areas would decide, presumably by regional or provincial referenda.

They stressed that the MNLF had agreed to make the granting of autonomy dependent on "democratic processes," meaning that residents of the affected areas would decide, presumably by regional or provincial referenda.

Meanwhile, the Abu Dhabi daily AL-ITTIHAD quoted PMLF leader Salamat Hachem, as saying that the agreement signed here Saturday was a "theatrical act aimed at making the world believe that Misuari represents all Moslem Filipinos." Mr. Hachem, currently in Jeddah as a guest of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, also said that he refused to take part in talks with the government that would also include the PMLF. [sentence as received] If the Aquino government wishes to "establish peace" in the Moslem provinces of the Philippines, it has to negotiate with the PMLF, Mr. Hachem said, adding that such "parallel negotiations" might open "in the next two days."

#### COMELEC ISSUES NEW RULE ON ARMED FORCES VOTING

HK060659 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Text] No member of the Armed Forces, including the constabulary and the police forces, will be allowed to vote anywhere except in the places where they are registered voters. The Commission on Elections [Comelec] invalidated an old resolution that allowed soldiers to vote in the precinct nearest to their place of assignment. Comelec chairman Ramon Felipe said the old rule could give rise to flying voters in the coming plebiscite and other elections. This resolution was formulated by previous Comelec members before the holding of the snap elections on 7 February 1986.

#### URBAN POOR ALLIANCE OPPOSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK021455 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 2 Jan 87 p 3

[By Jun Lopez]

[Excerpt] The campaign for the rejection of the proposed Constitution continued to snowball as another group said yesterday it will vote "no" in the Feb. 2 plebiscite.

The Kongreso ng Pagkakaisa ng mga Maralita ng Lunsod-National Capitol Region [KPML-United Congress of Urban Poor-National Capital Region] said it is joining the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU - 1 May Movement] and the Kilusan Ng Magbubukid sa Pilipinas [Philippine Farmers Movement] in their campaign for the rejection of the Charter.

The KPML, representing the urban poor sector, said the proposed Constitution was framed by traditional politicians to convince the United States and other foreign investors that the Aquino government is "now the foremost protector of imperialist interest in Asia."

KPML chairman Eddie Guanzon said the Charter framers do not represent the masses -- the urban poor, the workers and the peasants - but are members of the ruling class have been exploiting the class interests of the Con-Com members.

The KPML said the ratification of the proposed Charter should not be based on the vote of "yes para kay Cory" (yes for Cory), but on whether a "yes" vote would solve the basic problems confronting the people and the country.

The KPML said it will actively campaign for the rejection of the Constitution and what it believe to be the Charter's anti-people and anti-Filipino contents. The KPML also decried government's alleged failure to act on their demands. [passage omitted]



**END OF  
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